V.15:8

City on a Hill

University of California at Santa Cruz, 9 November 1978, Volume 12, Issue 8



CUBA: MYTH AND MAGIC
...see center

New growth plan...p. 5
The reorganization...p. 7
A proctor's life...p. 9
Everson's path...p. 17

Election results...p. 3



WORLD—Iran's government collapsed this week as a military regime took control in reaction to a growing insurrection against Shah Mohammed Pahlavi. The Shah, who admitted massive corruptions during his quarter century iron-fisted reign, plans to continue in this role as monarch, though playing less of a role in governing Iran. He said, on national radio, that he was "aware of the possibility that past mistakes and oppressions will be repeated" by the new military government, but promised that they wouldn't be.

All newspapers were ordered to shut down but the one representing the Shah's foundering organization, and orders were given to troops that people in groups of more than two would be shot after one warning. Insurrectionists went underground with the military control move, but strikes by workers in most all services continued. There is some chance the fighting and unrest will continue until an "Islamic socialist republic" is formed.

NATION—After an 88 day strike the New York Times and the Daily News have limped back on to the city's streets. Both papers were greeted with the possibility of a circulation war with the afternoon New York Post, a Rupert Murdoch holding that resumed publication Oct. 5. The papers also face advertising losses to the myriad suburban competitors which sprung up over the strike period.

The Times' first edition published nine pages reviewing events that occurred while it was silent. They covered the New York Yankees winning the World Series among other things. The Times also printed a correction, and the answers to the last crossword puzzle—from Aug. 9.

The News welcomed readers with a half page headline: Hello There, Remember Us?

There is no truth to the rumor, however, that CHP typesetters intend to follow suit with an unprecedented three-year sick-out.

Football is simply part of an "adolescent initiation ritual" in which teams play out gay fantasies by trying to "cream" the opposition, according to Alan Dundes, UC Berkeley anthropologist. Rather than being a macho-type sport, Dundes feels football is a "form of homosexual behavior." Dundes' theory is based on the "sexually suggestive" language used to describe football, such as "opening up a hole," "making a pass," and "going all the way to score."

STATE—The United Farmworker strike at the Pacific Mushroom Farm near Pescadero is over. On Monday a two-year contract was signed between the UFW and Campbell's Soups, which owns and operates the farm. This is the first contract the 210 year-round workers have had. It offers slightly higher wages, as well as improved vacation and holiday benefits and added a tuition fund to help workers who want to further their education. It is much like the contracts union workers have at other mushroom farms, said Marc Grossman of the UFW.

The FBI recently arrested a San Diego computer wiz accused of stealing $10 million from a Security Pacific National Bank and using most of that money to buy Soviet diamonds.

Mark Rifkin, 32, evidently cracked the bank's complicated security codes, and with one phone call on Oct. 25, he transfered $10,250,000 of the bank's money over to his own account in New York.

The next step was to tranfer the big bucks to a private account in, you guessed it—Switzerland. Rifkin then traveled to Switzerland to purchase $8 million worth of polished diamonds from a Soviet gem dealer.

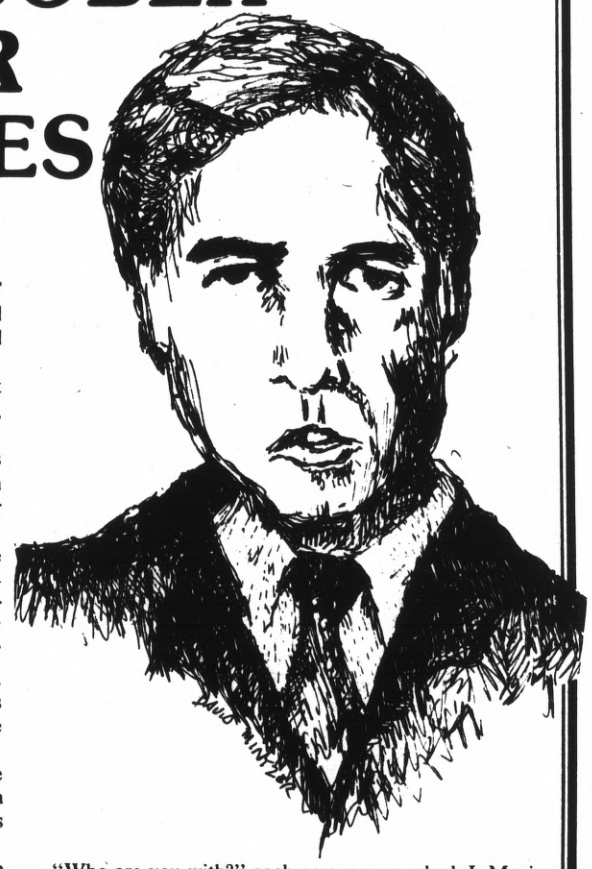
Apparently Rifkin blew his perfect crime by returning to the U.S. and into the waiting arms of the FBI.

Huey Newton, Black Panther leader, was sentenced Friday, October 3, to two concurrent terms of two years each on a conviction of possessing handguns as an ex-felon. Presently, Newton is free on $50,000 bail pending an appeal.

—The Staff

THE TASTE OF VICTORY: SOBER GOVERNOR CELEBRATES

by Bob Siegel



Jerry Brown magically combined his "era of limits" campaign theme with walking a political middle road to roll over Republican Evelle Younger, Tuesday, in a record setting landslide victory.

Brown crushed the former attorney general—who had not lost an election before Tuesday—by 1.33 million votes, 3,820,940 to 2,482,700, with over 99 percent of the vote in.

The previous gubernatorial record of 1.12 million votes ha been set in 1950 by Republican Earl Warren. Brown won his first term in 1974 with only 178,694 votes over Republican Houston Fluornoy.

In a brief speech at the Bonaventure Hotel before some 4,000 cheering supporters complete with strolling mariachis, Governor Brown stressed California's "very sober challenge...in 1979 to cut government where we should," while at the same time adding that cuts should be "humane."

Accompanied on the ballroom stage by his parents, Senator Allan Cranston, and a host of Los Angeles celebrities and officials, Brown unemotionally spoke of the "austere government" that California faces in 1979.

Occasionally acknowledging jubilent cries of "four more years" and "1980" which punctuated his speach, Brown shook a few hands before leaving the ballroom for his private party.

Before his security contingent wisked him up to the hotel's 31st floor where his supporters, including his parents, were in liquid celebration, Brown paused to talk with reporters.

The governor said, although personnel in the state had neverbeen reduced, his first order would be to make a ten percent cut and then "see whether the roof falls in, or we'll keep going up."

An hour later, up in Brown Senior's suite, a gently swaying father dismissed his son's statement. Could Jerry Brown get the state assembly to cut the state payroll? "No chance," said Pat Brown, "None."

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The drunken buzz of excitement that hummed around the 31st floor was marked in contrast to Brown, who was as crisp and emotionless as when he left the hotel at 12:40 am, as during his short ballroom appearance.

Throughout the night the Brown groupies—looking remarkably similar—decked out in their $200 boots, designer pants, and clutching Kodak Instamatics, tried to charg past the governor's security people keeping a vigil outside his suite.

"Who are you with?" each person was asked; I. Magin clothes notwithstanding, most never got in.

Once inside the party suite, though, it was apparent that everyone was either one of the Lennon's "beautiful people," or simply trying to gape at them.

After the booze ran out in Pat Brown's suite, a dark-haired beauty—but beauty abounded—slurred out, "We're clearing the suite, we're clearing the suite."

A newcomer to political parties asked the woman if she wanted some 'ludes (quaaludes). "Yeah, I always want 'ludes," she said, almost falling into the wall, "but I'm clearing the suite." Oh.

As the night wore on, the I. Magnin groupies went up to the Bonaventure's 35th floor revolving bar and that's when Govennor Brown finally left his suite.

Quickly swept off toward the elevator, a slightly bewildered looking Brown called out to no one in particular, "Where are we going?"

With second-term governor's questions still hanging in the air, the elevator doors glided shut, and the Bonaventure Hotel crew started the 31st floor clean-up.



Anti-spec passes; rent stabilization doesn't

by Randlett Lawrence

Santa Cruz voters Tuesday passed the anti-speculation tax initiative but rejected rent control by the smallest margin in recent municipal history. Measure A swept the city by an unexpected high 904 vote plurality while Measure B was buried by a mere .5 percent.

Despite passage of the Real Estate Transfer Tax, as Measure A is officially dubbed, questions remain about its legality. Critics claim that proposition 13 specifically prohibits such a new tax. They base their opinion on a clause in Prop. 13 that allows "cities, counties and special districts to impose special taxes by approval of two-thirds of qualified voters, except ad-volorem taxes or transaction taxes on sales of real property."

The ambiguous wording of this clause makes for two gramatically correct interpretations. One is that "transaction taxes on sales of real property" are disallowed. The other is that not only are they allowed but they do not have to receive a full thirds vote.

Keith Rolle, chief author of Measure A, suggested that there are at least two possible court rulings that would uphold the legality of the initiative. He said the clause in Prop. 13 could either be interpreted as exempting such a real estate transfer tax from the general ban on new taxes, or it could be ruled invalid because of its ambiguity.

The city attorney's office will present its opinion on the matter to the City Council on Tuesday.

Bruce Van Allen, spokesperson for the Santa Cruz Housing Action Committee (SCHAC) said Tuesday night that Measure A is one of the first local anti-speculation laws in the U.S. "Its passage shows that the people of Santa Cruz are fed up with the investment for plunder that has been destroying our community. While opponents of Measure A claim that it is illegal, the Courts will define once and for all how a local community can control speculation. This will have statewide significance."

As for the defeat of Measure B, Coalition Against Rent Control spokesperson Donald Levenson said, "It's great. We thought it would be close, but not this close." Van Allen stated that "the strong showing of Measure B in the face of massively financed professional campaign represent many months of hard work by many dedicated citizens."

Burt Muhly, the only city councilperson to endorse rent stabilization, was unequivocable. "I don't think it would have been defeated without all that outside money. They barely beat a very popular people's initiative."

Asked if he though the time was right for a municipal campaign spending law, Muhly declared that, "The onslaught on such a large scale by interests who only have in mind the exploitation of the community certainly brings into focus the need for some action. I'm tired of getting pushed around by outside interests. Its been happening to me now for 18 years. So I am going to look into it."

An extended SCHAC stearing committee is scheduled for this Sunday to discuss putting the rent stabilization proposal on the March 6 city ballot, possibly in a modified form.

Brown, Curb, Deukmejian win top posts

by Paul Mitchell

Governor Jerry Brown headlined Tuesday's election as he rolled to a decisive 60 percent to 40 percent victory over Republican challenger Evelle Younger. Brown's 3,820,940 votes in the largest total ever received by a gubernatorial candidate in California history. In the wake of Proposition 13 the campaign centered on fiscal frugality and Brown's ability to adopt Prop. 13's message as part of his campaign has been hailed as decisive in his victory. Said Younger, "In California, you can't overcome an incumbent with a (2.3 million vote) registration edge without some help from your opponent. He didn't give me any, and he did a good job campaigning."

Beside Brown's historic victory, Tuesday also produced a first for 29th century California. Republican Mike Curb easily defeated incumbent Democrat Mervyn Dymally for the lieutenant governor's seat. Such a split ticket, a Democrat governor and a Republican lt. governor, last occured in 1894. Neither Brown nor Curb addressed the possible problems of such a split. Brown merely stated, "I don't see any reason why we can't work together." Curb, a record executive from Los Angeles, had never run for political office before his lt. governor bid. Dymally received little support from the Brown campaign and Curb's greater financing was too much to overcome.

The attorney general's office was also filled by a Republican. State Senator George "Duke" Deukmejian defeated Congressperson Yvonne Burke. Deukmejian ran a hardline law enforcement campaign, attacking Burke for being "soft on criminals." A Burke victory would have resulted in the first woman or black person to be elected California attorney general.

In other statewide races, Democratic incumbents retained their posts. Secretary of State March Fong Eu, Treasurer Jesse Unruh, and Controller Ken Cory all won easily against little known challengers.

The campaign to unseat Chief Justice Rose Bird fell short as voters gave Justice Bird a narrow vote of confirmation. Justice Bird did no official campaigning in an attempt to keep the judiciary free of politics. Her supporters raised nearly $145,000 while opponents received some $217,000 in campaign funds.

Results of statewide propositions proved to be much as predicted. Proposition 5, regarding public smoking restrictions, lost by 8 percentage points. Opponents of Prop. 5, primarily the tobacco industry, spent $5.6 million—the largest amount ever spent on a ballot issue. The measure's proponents were outspent 10 to 1, raising only $585,000.

Proposition 6, half of the controversial Briggs duet which would have permitted the firing of public school employees for condoning homosexuality, was strongly rejected by 59 percent of the voters. Briggs' other initiative, Proposition 7, the measure to expand possible imposition of the death penalty, won resounding approval. Nearly 72 percent of the voters supported the measure.

Proposition 1 (Veteran's bonds), 3 (coastal lands resale), 4 (chiropratic board), and 8 (the property tax re-evaluation) all passed with wide margins. Proposition 2, changing the jurisdiction of individual commissioners on the Public Utilities Commission was turned back by 62 percent of the voters.

Local representatives re-elected

The 16th congressional district (San Luis Obispo to Santa Cruz) saw incumbent Democrat Leon Panetta trounce his Republican challenger Eric Seastrand. Both campaigns were heavily financed with Panette raising nearly $160,000 and Seastrand receiving $145,000. Seastrand's campaign attracted Republican "big guns," including a personal appearance by former President Gerald Ford and endorsement ads by Howard Jarvis. Through it all Panetta emerged with 61.0 percent of the vote to return him to a second Congressional term.

State Assemblyperson Henry Mello was convincingly re-elected to the 28th district seat. Mello garnered 58.5 percent of the vote while Republican opponent Harry Weins tallied 31.5 percent and Peace and Freedom candidate Michael Zaharakis received 10 percent. Mello called his re-election "a tremendous vote of confidence." Weins, who ran a low key campaign, conceded defeat early in the evening after only absentee ballots had been counted. Zaharakis campaigned hard, walking precincts throughout the district, and stressed the growth of the Peace and Freedom party rather than his personal loss. He noted that Peace and Freedom registration had tripled in Santa Cruz county during his campaign.

Student vote decisive in Measure A victory

by David Arenson

Voters on the UCSC campus continued their liberal-left tradition on Tuesday, voting overwhelmingly against Proposition 6 and giving local Measure A the boost it needed to pass. But enough inroads were made into the student voting block to insure the defeat of the rent stabilization initiative, Measure B.

UCSC voted 9 to 1 in favor of Measure A, the anti-speculation tax, thus offsetting the "no" votes elsewhere in the city and providing the measure with its narrow margin of victory. Measure A passed in the city with 53 percent of the vote, but had students on campus not voted, it would have received only 48 percent.

But what the campus did for Measure A, it did not do for Measure B, which was defeated by a razor-thin margin of 98 votes. Although the campus voted overwhelmingly in favor of it, the 266 students who voted against it insured the measure's narrow defeat. Had another 12 students at each college voted for Measure B, it would have become law. The

-continued on page 4

LOCAL, CAMPUS ELECTION RESULTS

Measure A

	Citywide	%	Campus	%
Yes	8,950	52.6	1,679	89
No	8,046	47.3	213	11

Measure B

	Citywide	%	Campus	%
No	8,854	50.27	1,674	86
Yes	8,756	49.73	266	14

Superintendent of Schools

	County	%	Campus	%
Richard Van Deren	29,829	53	987	73
Richard Struck	26,301	47	368	27

Assessor

	County	%	Campus	%
Robert Peterson	30,676	56	450	43
Jim Crandall	23,990	44	595	57

Congress

	District	%	Campus	%
Leon Panetta	100,262	62	1,814	97
Eric Seastrand	62,230	38	49	3

Assembly

	District	%	Campus	%
Henry Mello	56,207	58.5	734	43
Harry Wiens	30,251	31.5	49	3
Michael Zaharakis	9,550	10.0	927	54

Proposition 6

	Statewide	%	Campus	%
No	3,587,274	59	2,003	97
Yes	2,519,615	41	58	3

Proposition 5

	Statewide	%	Campus	%
No	3,665,963	54	718	36
Yes	3,070,898	46	1,301	64

Westside neighbors oppose clinic move

by Kathy Woods

The only medical clinic serving West Santa Cruz will be leaving the area within the next 18 months. It joins the recent trend of other medical facilities congregating around the Dominican Hospital Complex.

The doctors say they are relocating in order to expand services such as physical therapy and dietetics, and to become more centrally located. The clinic could not exist as a "quality multi-specialty group practice" if it remains in the westside, according to the clinic's administrator Harland Johnson.

The Westside Neighbors, a community organization concerned with the impact the move will have on West Santa Cruz residents, believes there are other motivations for the change in location. "Money," said one member of the group. "Physical therapy and dietetics are emergency oriented problems. In most cases they are services only for the rich." Mike Rotkin, a UC professor and member of the Westside Neighbors, thinks the doctors would like to be



closer to the richer county residents in the Aptos area. "Also for convenience," says Rotkin, "they'll be closer to the hospital and the golf course there." Rotkin also believes the building in which the clinic operates has recently become valueless as a tax shelter.

Since last July's announcement that the clinic would be leaving the area without close medical care, the Westside Neighbors have developed a proposal to set up another clinic in the same building at 1700 Mission St. The proposed health clinic would concentrate its services on low and moderate income residents in the westside community.

The group plans to utilize Housing and Community Development (HCD) funds for the clinic. HCD money is given to local governments by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to finance projects for lower income communities.

The group has many criticisms of the city's past allocations of HCD funds. In a critique of the citizen participation



process involved with these allocations the Westside Neighbors claimed that "HCD projects are not serving the best interest of low and moderate income people in the city of Santa Cruz."

In the past the city council has given HCD funds to projects such as the Beach Area Improvements Project—$60,000 for improvements in "an increasingly affluent area," according to the critique. There was an allocation for $15,000 to revitalize the Cooper Street Mall which the Westside Neighbors claims "will not benefit anyone but the businesses there," and $175,000 for this year alone to resurface streets. All the money went to a single contractor for the job. The city council will consider the Westside Neighbors bid for HCD funds at a public meeting on November 13. They will ask for $20,000 for the planning of the health center and $100,000 for the next three years. Supporting the group's proposal are the Gray Panthers, the NAACP, Leon Panetta, Henry Mello, and the Santa Cruz Health Care Coalition.

At a recent press conference with the Westside Neighbors one elderly member of the group summed up the situation like this: "Doctors are only trying to make money. I have no objections to that, but damn it, not at my expense."

ANTI-NUKE RALLY

Every nuclear warhead in the United States was designed and tested by the University of California at its Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos Scientific laboratories. On Thursday, November 16, the U.C. Regents are meeting to discuss the possibility of severing ties with the labs. As members of the university we have a say in this decision. In opposing the continued development of nuclear weapons research we believe that relinquishing control over the labs will not absolve the university of the social responsibility created by thirty years of involvement in the arms race. We demand that the university use its power to convert the labs over to life supporting constructive fields of research.

Come and give your support from 11:30-1:30 on Wed., November 15 at Cowell Courtyard.

-Survival Without Nukes (S.W.O.N.)

VOTE from p. 3

controversial measure received 49.73 percent of the citywide vote and would have garnered only 45 percent "yes" vote had the campus not gone to the polls.

State initiatives

The issue which attracted the most campus voters was Proposition 6, the emotion-charged Briggs initiative which would have banned people suspected of homosexuality from teaching in schools. Of the 2061 students who voted on this measure, only 58, or three percent, voted for it. Over half of the campus yes on 6 votes came from Crown and College Five. Proposition 7, the Briggs-sponsored death penalty initiative, received a 17 percent yes vote on campus.

Proposition 5, the anti-smoking initiative, also attracted great student interest. Sixty-four percent voted in favor of the measure which won at all eight campus precincts.

The candidates

Students gave incumbent Congressman Leon Panetta 97 percent of their votes, which contributed to his landslide victory in the district.

But students favored ousting incumbent Democratic Assemblyman Henry Mello. Fifty-four percent voted for Peace and Freedom candidate Michael Zaharakis, who carried every UCSC precinct except for Crown and Merrill. Mello received 43 percent of the campus vote. Republican Harry Wiens scored 3 percent, much of it at Crown and Stevenson.

In the gubernatorial race, Republican Evelle Younger placed fourth among the five candidates, winning only 2 percent of the campus vote. Jerry Brown led with 88 percent and was followed by Peace and Freedom candidate Marilyn Seals with 6 percent and Liberatarian Ed Clark with 2 percent.

Superintendent of schools candidate Richard Van Deren won handily at every campus precinct and losing assesor canidate Jim Crandall won at every precinct except for College Five.

Approximately two-thirds of registered voters on campus went to the polls, although the percentage was probably higher since some people listed on campus voter rolls have left UCSC since first registering. In addition, the vote from the campus precincts represents only about half of the UCSC students who voted, since about half the student population lives and votes off campus.

TWO COOPERATIVE EDUCATION INTERNSHIPS FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE MAJORS:
TRW VIDAR (Senior or Graduate Student)
ANDERSON-JACOBSON
APPLICATION DEADLINE: November 22
COME IN AND TALK WITH US. COOPERATIVE EDUCATION, 140 CENTRAL SERVICES.

Growth control initiative planned for Santa Cruz city

by Randlett Lawrence

The local feud between environmentalists and developers seems destined to flare up once again. Yet another growth control initiative will be launched Monday morning from the steps of City Hall by a nascent group of eco-activists known as the Greenbelt Committee of Santa Cruz.

Unlike the county's growth management ordinance, which is enforceable, only in unincorporated areas, the new initiative will apply exclusively to the city of Santa Cruz. According to Andrew Morin, spokesperson for Greenbelt, the proposed measure will seek to establish a city-wide population growth control system and designate some of the few remaining bits of municipal open space as natural preserves.

Petitions to place the proposed ordinance before the voters will begin circulating next week. In order to make the March 6 city ballot, they must bear the signatures of at least 10 percent of the 28,650 registered city voters by December 28. "We have a very short time if we want the initiative to appear alongside the city council candidates," says Morin.

Protect Pogonip?

While the specific parcels to be included in the initiative's proposed "greenbelt" will not be revealed until Monday, speculation mounts that the Pogonip area adjacent to UCSC will be among them. One of the four official sponsors of the initiative, Paul Lee, was quoted in the Santa Cruz Sentinel last week as saying "I would like to see a botanical park and garden in the Pogonip. Every great city on earth has a botanical park and garden, and I think that Santa Cruz today and tomorrow deserves one."

The initiative campaign comes on the heels of a city council resolution—pending reports from the Planning Commission—to annex Pogonip. The Greenbelt Committee has consistently criticized the concept of developing Pogonip and has made no secret of its willingness to block such a move.

Carole De Palma was the only city councilperson to vote against the annexation of Pogonip. She did so on the grounds that it will lead to the area's eventual development. "City's don't annex land unless they are going to develop it," said De Palma Saturday. "They don't annex land to make it into parks. They'd go broke that way."

Asked what she would think of a municipal growth control initiative that included Pogonip as a natural preserve, De Palma replied "I think it would be great, providing it is more detailed than Measure J on how it is to be implemented." Measure J, the growth management ordinance passed by the county electorate last spring, left most of the specific decisions regarding implementation up to the county board of supervisors.

One city councilperson who opposes the idea of an initiative and is in favor of annexing Pogonip is Burt Muhly. Muhly, who was the only member of the city council to endorse the rent control initiative, is usually associated with progressive planning. In this case however he says, "You cannot plan by initiative. You use the initiative process to hit the city council over the head. The city council doesn't need to be hit over the head right now. The initiative process complicates matters."

In regards to the posibility of the initiative including Pogonip as a natural preserve, Muhly said he would be interested in the proposed financing if it involved public acquisition of Pogonip. He also wondered whether the initiative's proponents would endorse a higher population density within the city. "It seems to me that the people who want to preserve Pogonip the most also want to preserve their $150,000 homes."

Not everyone agrees with the argument implicit in Muhly's position that prohibiting the development of Pogonip will discourage the building of low and moderate income housing. His colleague De Palma points out that if the houses to be built in Pogonip are anything like the rest of the construction going on in Santa Cruz, they will be way out of the range of middle income people anyway.

As for why he favours annexation of Pogonip, Muhly stated Friday that he "doesn't trust the group in control of the board of supervisors," which now has jurisdiction over Pogonip. De Palma discounts that argument by saying "I have heard of no county plans to build Pogonip. Where would the county come up with the money for road and sewer services?"



FIVE CONTEND FOR VACANT SUPE SEAT

by Cathy Calfo

Last Wednesday night five candidates for the Fourth (Pajaro) District supervisorial seat addressed north and middle county members of the Democratic Central Committee. The committee is expected to offer an endorsement to the governor by November 14. It is not known when the governor will make the appointment to fill the seat of late supervisor Cecil Smith.

The candidates soliciting the committee's endorsement are George Santi, Watsonville councilperson, Betty Dietrich, farmer and president of the County Fair Board, Charles Rowe, senior planner for the City of Watsonville, Chris Mathews, an activist for ex-offenders, employed by Project Hope, and George Kypuros, Director of La Coalicion in Watsonville.

Key issues for South County residents include land use, housing, and growth management. Each of the candidates responded to these issues last Wednesday.

Rowe, who describes himself as a moderate, said that the "prime issue is land use." He stated that mountain areas should be used for housing "only as a last resort."

Dietrich, on the other hand, cited the preservation of agricultural land as her first priority. She said, however, that she does advocate construction of some kinds of lower income housing on other land.

On the housing issue Mathews took a much stronger position. He stated that he strongly supports Measure J (the county's growth management law), but added that it should "reflect the population." He argued that the law should require 85 percent low income housing, rather than 15 percent.

Kypuros declared that better living conditions for the poor were his highest priority. Kypuros said that every day in his work he saw "two, three, or four families having to live in one house, living in trucks, and garages."

Candidates also offered opinions on what kinds of low income housing could benefit the community.

Santi, another self-proclaimed moderate, said that he is "not sure we need subsidized housing."

Dietrich also commented, "We need low income housing, but not another Green Valley Apartments."

Discussion Wednesday night did not focus on the influence which this appointment could have on the political balance of the board of supervisors. Mathews did accuse the majority of the current board of "going against the best interests of the people." He concluded by saying, "I'm a people's candidate, I'm a working-type person."

Decisions made by the board of supervisors effect residents county-wide. At the moment, however, no definite plans have been made for these candidates to make an appearance in the North County.

Conservative appointed to fill city council vacancy

by Jim DuGuid

Spiro Mellis, owner of the Mellis Market on Mission Street, was appointed to the Santa Cruz City Council on Tuesday. Mr. Mellis, whose property values exceed a quarter of a million dollars, is currently vice president of the county board of education, past president of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, current division chairman for United Way, and sponsor of a Brownie Troop.

In the first attempt by the city council to agree on an appointee from the four final candidates, Larry Edler (mayor of Santa Cruz) addressed the council in support of Spiro Mellis as the most well-rounded candidate saying, "He comes from the Eastside and runs his store on the Westside, having to deal with longhairs and foodstamps... this man knows our city."

Later, during the same meeting, when a council member suggested that the city council should seriously consider a woman candidate, Mayor Edler responded by saying, "If someone wants to throw the woman-man argument into this, then I'm not voting. THAT'S JUST B.S.!" Following the meeting Councilperson Burt Mulhly said, "We're overdue to have a majority of women on the city council. I also feel the same way about the county board of supervisors, in that we're long overdue for a minority person from Watsonville on the board."

With the appointment of Spiro Mellis over the two women contenders for the position, the city council is now comprised of five men and two women. The two women candidates, who contended with Mellis through five deadlocked ballots, were: Elizabeth Darrow, member of the City Planning Commission, past president of the League of Women Voters, and a past member of the Grand Jury: Sara Bunnett, vice president of the League of Women Voters, past board president of the Santa Cruz City Board of Education, past president of the Santa Cruz County School Boards Association, and a member of SCOPE and the Sierra Club.

During Tuesday's council meeting, which swiftly voted in Spiro Mellis, it was interesting to note that neither of the two women candidates contending with Mellis on the final ballot were present. When Mr. Mellis was asked if he knew prior to the final ballot that he would be appointed, he replied that it was a suprise. Asked how he felt about the rent control issue on the eve of the election, he answered that he would vote against it and he was definitely opposed to rent control. Upon further questioning as to whether the city council might propose their own alternative in the event that rent control fails, Mr. Mellis replied, "I doubt it."

Dodsworth makes good; returns money

Last Thursday, Michael Dodsworth, who was until recently the head of the Campus Box Office, returned the approximately $2800 of university funds and box office receipts he took earlier this quarter.

If Dodsworth, who failed to meet several deadlines earlier on in the investigation, hadn't come up with the money that Thursday, the university would have turned the case over to the Santa Cruz District Attorney's office for possible prosecution.

Dodsworth has been dismissed from the university, according to UCSC Personnel Manager, John Mortenson. However, Peter Wilson, assistant to the vice chancellor for student affairs, told the Press that while Dodsworth is no longer employed at the university, he is cooperating with an audit team to draft procedures that will insure that such activities won't happen again.

After the appearance of the Dodsworth story last week, several people who were involved in and aware of the affair communicated to City on a Hill their displeasure with the tone of the article. They felt the Press was sensationalistic in its presentation of the story and that it might have grave implications for Dodsworth's career. Specifically mentioned were allegations, derived from confidential sources, that Dodsworth had been financing a cocaine-dealing operation with box office money. The Press had tried unsuccessfully on several occasions to reach Dodsworth for comment.

—Scott Forter

Posters and photographs highlight exhibition

by Dan Fisher

In Canton, Chinese workers, merchants, and students march in protest. It is June 23, 1925. The Chinese are demonstrating against the previous month's slaughter of anti-warlord protestors by British police. Dissatisfied with simply watching, Britishers duplicate the earlier carnage, killing 52 and wounding 117 Chinese demon-strators. Frank Crampton, an American building and maintenance engineer, witnessed what is now called the Shaklee Massacre.

Photographing the protest march and its aftermath, Crampton captured in film the Shakee Massacre, an incident which inspired a record 16 month labor strike. The labor strike, organized by the Communist Party, was intended to undermine British and French involvement in China. The Communists propagandized their effort with anti-imperialist posters. In addition to taking pictures Crampton collected many political posters. From his photographs of the Shakee Massacre and his collection of Communist Party posters Crampton documented a critical period in Chinese history.

Born in 1888, Crampton studied medicine for a short while at Cornell before working as a mining engineer. Before World War One he and his brother worked together in developing a surveying instrument which caused the army to transfer him to a Cleveland detachment involved with research. Esther Crampton, wife of the late Frank Crampton, describes her husband as a controversial adventurer, saying "He was a man of action and controversy. Frank had deep prejudices, but he portrayed them honestly." After the war there was little mining activity in the United States so Frank Crampton took a job as an engineer for a Christian college in Canton, China where he gathered posters and photographs.

The Crampton collection, entitled Canton in 1925-26: Wall Posters of the Anti-Imperialist Campaign, will be presented by Dilip Basu, associate professor of history at UCSC, during Merrill Week November 12th through 18th in the Charles E. Merrill Room, 12-4 p.m. and 6-9 p.m.

Professor Basu discovered the rare collection after lecturing on China to the Santa Cruz chapter of the American Association of University Women. Attending the lecture, Mrs. Crampton invited Professor Basu to examine her late husband's photographs and posters of China. Realizing the value of the collection, Basu was enthralled. The posters, which were designed by the Communist Party, depict the British, French, and Americans as villains and encourage the populace to unte against imperialism. Exceptionately clear photographs included pictures of various political leaders such as Hu Han-Min, Michael Barodin, and Chiang Kai-shek. There are also photographs of horribly murdered protestors that included students, teachers, and workers.

Marlow Hood, a student of Professor Basu's discovered while visiting the People's Republic of China that Chinese historians are seeking to document the same period of Chinese history. Because of their rarity, Chinese historians have expressed interest in the Crampton artifacts.

Professor Basu commented on the value of Crampton's collection. "These are invaluable historical materials. To my knowledge none of the archives on Chinese history whether in China or this country have such detailed visual documentary information on the Canton uprising and massacre."

As to the future of the collection, Esther Crampton intends to donate it to the Hoover Institution at Stanford.

REG. FEE FUNDING

Programs, including student organizations, not previously receiving Registration Fee funding but interested in applying for Registration Fee funding in 1979-80 should attend a meeting in the Cowell Student Health Center Conference Room on Tuesday, November 21 at 1:30 in the afternoon. The proposal review process will be explained and questions answered.

CAMPUS-WIDE COMMITTEE OPENINGS

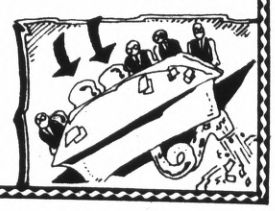
CAMPUS-WIDE COMMITTEE OPENINGS

Concerned about your lack of substantial voice in University affairs? Interested in making the University more accountable to students? Want to make sure your voice is heard?

The UCSC Student Committee on Committees will be accepting applications for the following Administrative Advisory and Academic Senate committees until 4:30 Wednesday, November 15 at the Student Affairs Office (above the Whole Earth Restaurant). Tentative appointments will be made by Thursday, November 16.

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Library Comm
Media Council
Arboretum Comm
Committee on Arts & Galleries
Student Conduct
Financial Aid Comm (Jr. needed)
Health Services Comm
Planning & Resources Comm
Budget & Academic Police Comm

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Education Abroad Comm
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Chancellor's reorganization plan begins to take shape

News & Analysis
by Ben Slay

Chancellor Sinsheimer's plan to reorganize UCSC, approved in its most general form by the Academic Senate two weeks ago, is beginning to take shape.

The plan loosely calls for Cowell and Stevenson to be humanities colleges, Merrill and Kresge to be social science colleges and Crown to be a natual science college. College V would be devoted to the arts, College VIII would be an environmental studies college and Oakes would, in what promises to become the most hackneyed phrase associated with the reorganization, "remain the multi-ethnic experience."

Under the plan, the dean of the natural sciences, George Gaspari, would become the provost of Crown: Bob Adams, dean of the social sciences, would become provost of either Merrill or Kresge, and Helene Moglen, dean of the humanities, would become the provost of either Stevenson or Cowell.

The chancellor's executive committee has been charged with the task of actually implementing the reorganization plan. In particular, the committee will handle the function of redistributing faculty in accordance with the chancellor's desire to give the colleges their new focus.

This committee will consist of the three deans, Adams, Gaspari and Moglen, the chancellor, Academic Senate Chairperson Paul Niebanck, a staff representative, Oakes Provost Herman Blake, and a student who, at press time, had not been appointed. At present it is unclear whether this committee will be charged with tasks other than that of redistributing faculty.

In addition, the chancellor plans to appoint a second committee to handle the problem of curriculum revision made necessary by the movement of faculty and the restructuring of the colleges' academic programs. A third committee will also examine the reorganization's effects on "student life" in the areas of housing, advising, and counselling.

"The chancellor's executive committee has been charged with the task of actually implementing the reorganization plan. In particular, the committee will handle the function of redistributing faculty in accordance with the chancellor's desire to give colleges their new focus."

Rationale

The main theme behind the reorganization is the elimination of the dual academic structure of colleges and boards of study that has typified UCSC. According to some faculty and administrative personnel, this dual system has been inefficient, cumbersome, and often a hardship on faculty. This is held to be especially true for junior professors who must satisfy both their college and their board of study to receive tenure. With professors in a certain board spread around campus it has been difficult, some say, for faculty to pursue their academic and professional interests with other likeminded professors and students. Since the reorganization plan would locate boards of study within certain colleges, this apparent defect would be remedied.

As many observers have noted, the unveiling of the reorganization plan coincided with the publicizing of the UC administration's proposed cuts of $700,000 and 20 faculty positions at UCSC in the next two years. The chancellor hopes that the elimination of the dual structure and the duplication associated with it will make UCSC more efficient.

In addition, there is hope that once boards of study become centralized and greater intra-board contact is realized, the quality and quantity of lower-division courses, areas in which UCSC's curriculum is felt to be lacking, will increase.

There apparently exists in the back of many faculty and administrative minds the idea that UCSC had better "get its act together." If enrollments decline throughout the UC system, as some observers expect, the bigger campuses like Berkeley and UCLA will pressure the central administration to cut back or eliminate programs at the smaller "problem campusues" like Santa Cruz and Riverside, before cuts are made in their bigger, research- and graduate-intensive programs that employ a large portion of UC's resources.

UCSC reportedly has a reputation among UC administrators of being "confused" and of "not knowing what it's doing," whether such a reputation is deserved or not. In order to attract more students (and to retain those presently enrolled), the thinking goes, UCSC has to become more "marketable"—more like other campuses. Its academic program must become more focused and structured, and students need to have a better understanding of whom to go to for help in planning their academic future.

Criticisms and Uncertainties

Questions and criticisms of these points have been raised by students and others. The first is usually the question of abolishing the dual academic structure of colleges and boards of study. A related concern is that of weakening the autonomy of the colleges, the principle upon which UCSC was founded. There can be no mistaking the fact that the chancellor and the vice-chancellors will be strengthened, relative to the college provosts, by the reorganization.

Concern has been expressed over the possible "ghettoization" and incresed segmentation of colleges. If the overwhelming majority of students at a college were there because of the college's academic focus (e.g. if all Crown students were science or math majors) intra-college diversity and inter-college contact might be drastically curtailed.

The reorganization of Cowell and Stevenson with strict humanities focus has raised suspicions concerning their student enrollment. For example, there are rumors among staff supporting the conclusion that the Cowell and Stevenson dormitories will be exclusively for entering students, particularly all freshpeople, for their first couple quarters.

The continuation of interdisciplinary programs like Women's Studies and American Studies is also an area of concern, since these programs include classes from many different boards of study, including those in different academic divisions.

Rumors about the possible expansion of breadth requirements to the point where they resemble general education requirements at other UC campuses have also caused students to worry.

More generally, some observers have been asking whether making UCSC more marketable—more like other UC's—might hurt enrollment rather than help it. It may be true that the students who leave or pass up the opportunity to attend UCSC do so because they desire qualities they expect to find at other colleges and universities, but perhaps students who are (or would be) satisfied with the present situation might be so displeased with the "new" UCSC that enrollment might decline even faster.

Students are also concerned about the process by which the reorganization will be implemented. To begin with, only one students will sit on the eight-member executive committee. There is a great deal of uncertainty as to exactly what this committee will do, and what role the second committee will play in implementing the reorganization.

There are also questions as to why, until this week, the reorganization had received so little publicity. Nor did students receive any warning in the beginning of the quarter that such a major change was being contemplated.

The Student Role

The obvious question (to a student at least) is that of the degree and extent of student participation in implementing the reorganization. The haste with which the proceedings have moved, coupled with the fact that the chancellor has been out of town this week, has precluded the selection of a student to the executive committee. The effectiveness of that student will be difficult to ascertain. To a large extent, it will depend on the degree of support he or she gets from the student body.

A group of students have been working to facilitate that support. They are attempting to form a support group for the student on the reorganization committee, consisting of representatives from college student councils and student committees, representatives of campus-wide groups such as BSA and MECHA, and other concerned students.

"Some observers have been asking whether making UCSC more marketable —more like other UC's—might hurt enrollment rather than help it"

This support group hopes to disseminate information from the student on the executive committee to the student body, and will in turn provide a means by which students can communicate their views to the committee. (Anyone interested in joining or helping to organize this support group should contact Ben Slay or Bob Walsh at x4136.)

The dissemination of information about the reorganization is crucial to helping students to understand what the play is all about. The Stevenson student council held a town hall meeting Tuesday night for this purpose. Other student councils are considering doing the same. The chancellor is also speaking on Monday at 2:30 at the Merrill Dining Hall and at the Cowell Health Center lounge at 4:30.

Thefts dominate campus crime

There were five thefts on campus last week, one obscene call received at Student Apartments and a case of battery. A vacuum cleaner was taken from a locked closet at Stevenson, a phone was taken from a wall at Performing Arts, an amplifier was stolen from a repair shop at Performing Arts, and two wallets were stolen at the East Fieldhouse, one from an unlocked locker and another from a bench while its owner was taking a shower. Finally, a man was alleged to have kicked, shoved and punched another in a fight over a parking space at the the library parking lot.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS

Chancellor Sinsheimer's executive committee charged with implementing his reorganization proposal met in his absense Tuesday afternoon for the first time.

The committee's purpose is to develope general guidelines on how to implement the reorganization proposal adopted by the Academic Senate two weeks ago.

The meeting was characterized by a desire to clarify aspects of the play and to develop ground rules, in accordance with the chancellor's wishes, to be used in implementing the plan.

Along with Academic Senate Chairperson Niebanck, those present at the meeting were divisional Deans Bob Adams, Helene Moglen and George Gaspari, staff representative Happy Hunter, executive assistant to the dean of the humanities and arts Bob Jorgensen staff to the committee, and Ben Slay, temporary student designee.

Besides the chancellor, Oakes Provost Herman Blake was unable to attend the meeting.

A permanent student representative had not been chosen for the committee, since applications for the position weren't due until Wednesday.

The committee discussed the degree and frequency of contact it desired to have with the campus community. It agreed to meet with interested students, faculty and staff on a regular basis, but did not specify when.

—Ben Slay

Le Boeuf: seals and sociobiology

by Sue Ann Van Epps

"There has been a revolution in the study of animal behavior in the last ten years; it is called sociobiology."

So began Burney Le Boeuf in his November 1 address, fourth in the Inaugural Lecture Series, provacatively entitled "The Seal of Sociobiology." This title refers to both the subject of Le Boeuf's studies—the Northern California elephant seal—and to the stamp—the scientific principles and techniques—which sets the new science of sociobiology apart from preceding biological and social sciences.

Le Boeuf, who received his Ph.D. in Psychology from UC Berkeley, came to UC Santa Cruz as a psychologist specializing in animal behavior. With his offices in Thimann, he soon found himself involved with the biology staff, then became a biology professor doing research at Ano Nuevo Island.

The concern of sociobiology is to establish a biological basis for social behavior using Darwinian evolutionary theory, Le Boeuf stated. Such attempts have failed in the past he continued, because of widely held but erroneous ideas concerning natural selection and consequent differential reproduction, which is the mechanism of evolution. "In fact most of you in the audience probably hold these erroneous ideas; you were almost certainly taught them," he declared.

Formerly, animals were thought to behave for the good of the species or group. "This leads to a rosy view of the world," said Le Boeuf. For example, even when it was observed that the most aggressive animals were the only to breed, this would be seen as "good," for its effect was to improve the species or group. This concept is called group selection; it is contrary to the Darwinian concept of selection acting on the individual, Le Boeuf emphasized.

"The dragon was slain in the mid '60s when it was demonstrated uneqivocably that selection acts only in rare cases on groups—groups composed of individuals with whom genes are shared," Le Boeuf explained. Now, he continued, our view of nature is less rosy. It can be more accurately described as Tennyson did, " 'Nature red in tooth and claw', which results from intense competition with any individual's success being judged in terms of reproduction. All organisms act to maximize reproductive success."

Le Boeuf quoted what he considers the credo of the sociobiologist: "Every characteristic of an organism can be viewed as means or consequences of the reproductive success of the individual." So, he continued, we must not be surprised if we find that animals will fight, lie, cheat, steal, rape, and cuckhold their mate as part of their individual strategies to maximize reproductive success.

This is why the new emphasis in the study of animal behavior is on reproductive strategies. Animals must be studied for long periods of time, even lifetimes, in order to determine if and how various strategies result in reproductive success. This is where the elephant seals of Ano Nuevo come in.

They're "easy to study." Le Boeuf enumerated: They're large, so they're easy to observe; they're aggressive, so they can be marked and they won't run away in fright; and they breed on land, so you can see what's happening. Le Boeuf also suggested that the seals are important because, as many mammals, they are polygynous. However, the elephant seal is at the far end of the polygyny scale; dominant males may inseminate up to 50 females in one mating season.

Le Boeuf then proceeded to describe the rather awesome behaviors of the elephant seal, using statistical graphs and photo-slides.

The seals are characterized by "extreme sexual dimorphism." That is, males and females differ physically—mature males may grow to 14 feet, mature females reach half that size.

Moreover, reproductive strategies for males and females are greatly different. Le Boeuf stated that males engage in "high risk, high gain strategies" and females in "low risk, low gain strategies." Most males die before they ever reach reproductive age; they engage in bloody fights in order to set up a dominance hierarchy. The upshot of this, said Le Boeuf, is that few males mate. However, those that do are "highly successful," siring perhaps 150 pups in their lifetimes.

Female seals, on the other hand, may raise a total of 11 offspring in their 14 year lifespan. They assume all parental care and their success in weaning (or "raising") a pup depends on numerous factors—physical position in the harem, overall population density, whether the pup is born early or late in the season, intensity of storm season, and, Le Boeuf stressed, the mother's experience. Many of these factors are interrelated. Because a female invests so much in each pup, a female reproductive strategy is to "invest in the genotype," that is, reproductive success would be determined in terms of the genetic quality of offspring.

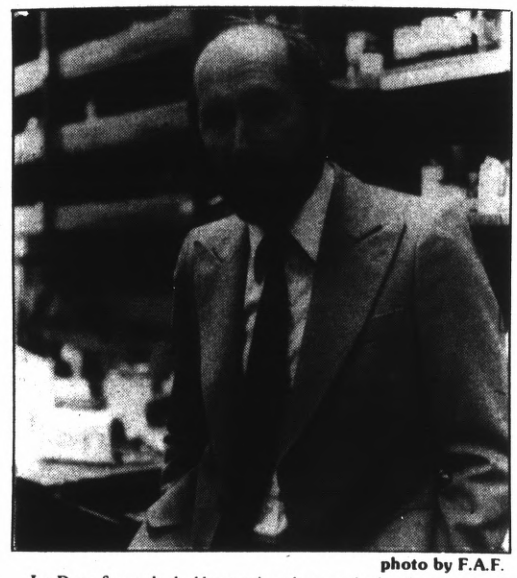


photo by F.A.F.

Le Boeuf concluded by saying that evolution is constantly acting on the seals and determines how they look, act, develop and live. Behavior, he said, is the name and the consequences of reproductive competition among seals. He reiterated that, generally, patterns of development are shaped by natural selection. (In this sense, we might say that ontogeny not only recapitulates phylogeny, it is a product of it.)

Sociobiology, Le Boeuf declared, is devoted to determining how the plant and animal worlds are shaped and molded by natural selection.

Le Boeuf then responded to a number of questions from the audience. One person raised the question of why there is such intense competition among male seals when the entire herd is inbred—all existing colonies come from a remnant herd which was close to extinction in the 1880's. Le Boeuf offered some speculations but said that sociobiology was unable to answer the question as of yet.

In doing so he raised an important point. He said, "A lot goes on between the gene and phenotypic expression." Which means that behavior, as well as physical characteristics, are not necessarily, direct expressions of genetic material.

THE REBIRTH OF MIDWIFERY

by David Armstrong

Women in recent years have fought for the right to decide if and when they will bear children. To those sruggles may soon be added another over where and how children are born. Almost unnoticed among the causes and counter-causes of the late seventies has emerged a new and potentially significant trend towards home birth. With that trend has come the rebirth of midwifery. Women immersed in the traditional body of knowledge about pregnancy and childbirth, midwives were driven to the edge of extinction in America only several years ago. Today, they are growing in number, education and influence—even as they remain illegal or severly restricted in most states.

At the turn of the century, more than half of the babies born in the United States were delivered by midwives. Eighty percent of the world's children still are. By the 1930s, however, a massive public relations campaign by mostly male doctors aimed at persuading women to have their babies in hospitals protrayed midwives as unclean, ignorant crones only a step removed from witches.

Over time, the campaign was devastatingly successful. By 1970, there were only 23,000 home births—many of them attended by physicians—recorded in the U.S., five percent as many as in 1950. Pockets of midwifery survived here and there—mostly in rural areas poorly served by doctors and in the south and southwest where traditional cultures placed high value on midwifery;but most of the remaining midwives were aging and unwanted. The future looked bleak for this ancient helping profession.

Midwifery was revived in the early 1970s with the surge of interest in feminism and natural lifestyles. Today its popularity appears to be spreading to non-radical women, as well.

According to Suzanne Arms, the author of *Immaculate Deception*, a slashing critique of hospital birth practices, there were 30,000 home births attended by midwives last year, "and the number is doubling every year. In the next five to 10 years," Arms said in a telephone interview, "as many as 10 percent of the babies in America may be born at home."

By Arms' count, there are approximately 2,000 licensed nurse-midwives, who work mainly in hospitals under the supervision of physicians, and several thousand more lay (unlicensed) midwives, who work mostly in their clients' homes. They are concentrated on the West Coast, in the south and southwest and in New England, though isolated midwives also practice elsewhere.

Home births often imply the presence of lay midwives. Many doctors will not perform home deliveries since they are usually not insured. Many women, seeking alternatives to the soaring costs, heavy medication and impersonality of hospital delivery rooms, feel more comfortable giving birth in familiar surroundings in the company of women trained for the task.

Unlike obstetrician-gynecologists, who routinely oversee a number of hospital births simultaneously, midwives work with one woman at a time, and they generally stay with her longer—before, during and after labor. And unlike hospital births, which can cost up to $3,000, home deliveries with midwives in attendance are relatively cheap, seldom going over $300-$400.

The response of the medical profession to the rebirth of mid-wifery has been generally hostile. Even certified nurse-midwives often encounter opposition from doctors, who view midwives as a challenge to their authority and a threat to their profits. American obstetricians make anywhere from $50,000 to $200,00 a year.

The law has also come down hard on lay midwifery. In San Luis Obispo, California recently, Marianne Doshi, a lay midwife, was charged with second degree murder when a baby she delivered in its parents' home died of complications five days after being rushed to a hospital.

Although the infant's parents praised Doshi's efforts and refused to press charges, authorities prosecuted the midwife enthusiastically in a case that attracted national attention. On October 20, a judge dismissed the charges, handing the alternative health care movement an important victory and reaffirming a woman's right to choose where and how she will give birth.

So keen is the competition from home birth becoming, some hospitals have opened what they call "birthing rooms". These are hospital rooms redecorated to look like home bedrooms where care is reportedly more personal than with standard deliveries, mother and baby are permitted more time together and hospital stays are shorter. The tab is lower, too—though not as low as with home births. The quality of care is what Arms describes as only "an approximate facsimile" of that given at home by empathetic midwives.

"Today's midwives," said Susan Troll, herself a lay

continued on page 26

Memories behind locked doors stalk Cowell proctor

by Jacques Rifkind
and Kathy Chetkovich

The man who lets you into your room at Cowell late Wednesday night when you have forgotten your key has had a lot of experience with locked doors, having spent three months in a Russian prison camp following World War II, and six years as a chaplain at Soledad prison. That man is proctor Jerry Lasko.

Born 49 years ago in Germany, Lasko was four years old when Hitler came to power in 1934, and nine when war broke out. As Roman Catholics in Berlin, his family was especially aware of Nazi oppression. "Around '37 the Hitler Youth Group put on demonstrations with trumpets and what-not to disrupt the church and there were fights; they tried to beat up the Catholic Youth Group."

What are his recollections of that time? "As a boy...the experience of war was strange and fascinating... The air raids started in '41, and in '43 all the schools were evacuated out of Berlin to the countryside. By then, there was no more glory to war."

His own involvement as a soldier came at an early age: "I was drafted into the German army when I was still fifteen...My parents were faced with the rather difficult decision of whether they should stash me away or let me go...They (other Germans) were stringing up deserters on the main streets...with signs around their necks that they were cowards."It became a choice of "being hung, shot, or entering the war. The outcome was that I finally did go."

A year earlier, Lasko had joined the Officers Training School as a War Officers candidate to the regular army, "because we found out that was the only way to get out of the continued pressure from the SS." This was the only reasonable choice, as entrance into the SS—the elite Nazi "Life beyond the military"—was unthinkable for him and his family. Attending this school was a group of "800 kids, nobody older than 18 and four-fifths of them were gung-ho Nazis. I would guess three-fourths of them never came back alive.

"...and there I stood, waiting for the ferry, with this young guy... expiring under my arms."

"We were a little bit in combat, engaged around the outskirts of Berlin...On the third of May, I was 'liberated' by the Russians and spent three months in a Russian prison camp in Germany, caught typhoid and was able to walk home eventually."

"I wasn't allowed out, actually,"Jerry continued. "My mother came and liberated me. I contracted typhoid and...was immediately put into an isolation camp...For two weeks the sky over the city had been red and I had no realistic hope that anything was left at home. I still of course sent letters home, through (those who had) escaped and two or three of these notes reached my family. Even though they were not allowed to leave the immediate neighborhood, my mother gets up one day in July, treks out, and finds the camp; finds me. She goes to the Russian commandant to ask him if her little boy could be released, but he says no.

"So she comes back and says, 'the commandant doesn't want to release you, but I did bring some civilian clothes for you.' So I took the clothes, went behind the bags, put my lice-infested uniform in one pile and put my nice civilian clothes on, and walked out through the back of the camp and met her outside the village."

photo by Brian McFadden



Mr. Lasko regrets the loss of much of his adolescence to the war. His experience as a uniformed 15-year-old was made a little easier since he wasn't alone but among peers. But, Jerry said, "The experience of a 15-year-old walking over dead bodies, the experience of the collapse of a society and the readjustment to continue with secondary school was not easy.

"By going through an experience of narrow survival, you are thrown into ultimate questions," Jerry said, "Where are you heading? What do you want to accomplish? When, as a 15-year-old you have your hands on the first man who is dying beneath you...There was a young lieutenant who was an eager beaver and he jumped out of the trench when the Russians came. He wanted to lead his platoon against the tanks. The infantry came with machine guns and he was perforated. They dragged him from the front to our position. Here we were on the peninsula, and there I stood, waiting for the ferry, with this young guy, with his wedding band, who had been very popular, expiring under my hands. I had never seen anybody die...

"When you live through this as a 15-year-old, you are thrown on asking some rather deep questions. It's not philosophy in a classroom."

His experiences in the war led Mr. Lasko to pursue "the building of a church-related youth movement." This later led him to enter the seminary where he spent six years. In 1952, working as a volunteer in a home for delinquent kids, he was given a Fulbright grant in social work, and his first visit to the US. He finished his studies and was ordained here.

"He refers to the penal system as 'the department of corruption.' It's a mess, but it only reflects the mess society is in."

Prior to his arrival in Santa Cruz in 1969, Lasko spent six years as a chaplain at Soledad prison. He refers to the penal system as "the department of corruption. It's a mess, but it only reflects the mess society is in. Criminal justice, or injustice--you can take a sequence of three-quarter courses to try to unravel it, and you will come to the beginning."

Lasko followed his position at Soledad, "a good preparation for university ministry," with several years at UCSC as campus minister, a "rewarding and difficult" job. In 1970, he helped establish the Whole Earth restaurant, a needed facility as no college coffee shops existed at that time.

Having been away from the campus for a few years, Lasko is back again, practicing his "preventative proctoring" at what he finds the "best and most cultured" college, Cowell. His concern is in "showing up before trouble develops, not to be present only when trouble is there, but to be discreetly present at all times." How does this job, an opening for which he waited nearly three years, relate to his earlier experience? "Anytime anyone survives, even barely survives, a crisis situation of any type, one's outlook on life is changed... Anytime one comes so close to the threshold of existence one's values change."

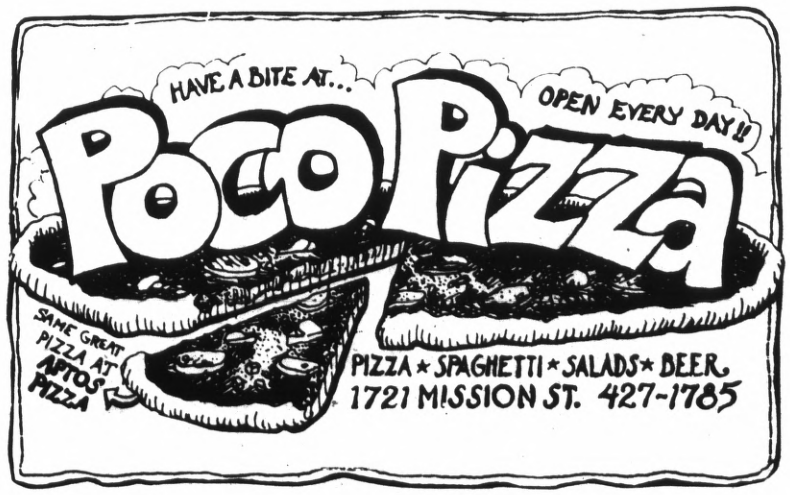
War experiences like his serve to bring one "face to face with the fragility of human existence...Persons are more important than institutions," said Jerry. And so, he now spends five nights a week answering calls on his radio, talking with members of the Cowell community and indulging student journalists. He has no desire to be "a car salesman or an IBM programmer," because "although proctoring doesn't pay much," it gives Jerry Lasko a unique opportunity to deal with many people openly and constructively.

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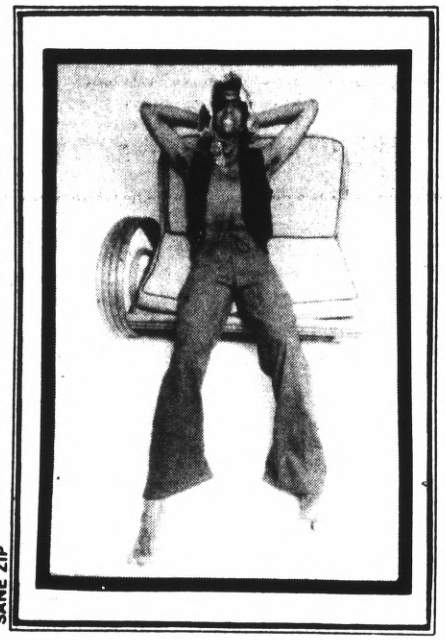
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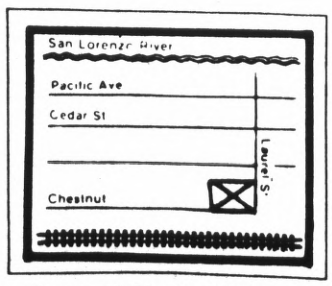
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ragtime

by David Arenson

A candidate for office was recently seen walking along the Pacific Garden Mall. When shaking hands he told voters, "That's a nice hand. Where did you get it? Won't you vote for me?" The fact that he was doing this after election day is proof that it's not over yet, as these news reports show:

REPUBLICANS upset over Evil Greater's crushing defeat have begun to rally around a new leader, Lemon County State Senator Barbary "Jim-Bob" Frisbone-Gulch.

The rotund senator announced that he would run for governor in 1982 after qualifying his controversial Frisbone-Gulch Initiative for the November 1980 ballot. The initiative, which would ban sexual intercourse on the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, Washington's Birthday and Arbor Day, has already been signed by over 200,000 fundamentalist types. If passed, those violating the initiative would be forced to move to Blythe.

Frisbone-Gulch is supported by fellow Senator John Piggs, losing candidate for a vacant seat in the Holy Trinity.

HUBERT Humphrey, distressed at seeing Republicans sweep Minnesota's elections, has announced that he will try to regain his old senate seat on a combined Cadaver Party-New Deal Democratic coalition ticket.

BERNARD Warp, leader of the successful "No on Measure C" campaign, announced at a press conference that he would use leftover campaign funds to buy the county building.

"Well, it's in a good locaation and we could rent it out," said Warp, who will rename the building "El Conquistador Townehouse Apartments." "If there is any money left overafter that, we'll buy some real estate. Texas would by nice, or maybe Canada," said the jovial Warp.

Measure C, which would have banned four year olds from playing with nuclear warheads within the city limits, lost by a narrow 99 vote margin. Warp's organization, Coalition Representing Overt Technical Services(CROTCH), spent two billion dollars in the campaign. "It was just small donations from just plain folks," said Warp. He also denied that Special Interests United Against Measure C, Pudgy Landlords Against Measure C, Another Campaign Subgroup Against Measure C, and New Delhi Realtors Against Measure C had anything to do with his campaign.

FORMER President Gerald Nerd conceded defeat after Tuesday's balloting in which he received no votes.

IN A MOVE to expand cultural relations, the US and China have agreed to exchange political candidates. The US will reportedly send Phil Harry, Robert Dole, Michael Zaharakis and Margaret Chase Smith to the People's Republic. In return, China is sending us the Gang of Four and Chaing Ching has already announced her candidacy for mayor of Tulsa.

THE SANTA Cruz Inconsequential announced that it would endorse Grover Cleveland for president in 1980. Responding to criticism, Inconsequential spokesman Buz Beefo said, "He's a Democrat isn't he? I mean, we're not the Senile"—referring to the Santa Cruz Senile's recent endorsement of Caligula for congress. Meanwhile, Goop Times publisher Jay Spore declared his "profound regret" that voters did not agree with his paper's support for Morris the Cat for state assembly. Mr. Cat was narrowly defeated by incumbent Henry Jello. "Last time we make a serious political endorsement," said Spore.

RICHARD BRISTLE today declared himself superintendent-of-schools-in-exile after losing his 29th consecutive campaign for the job. His first act was to abolish recess.

INSPIRED by Indira Gandhi's comeback victory in India's parliamentary elections, former President Richard M. Noxious announced that he will try the same thing. Surrounded by Berlitz language tapes, Noxious said that he would move to Bombay in time for the 1980 elections.



New developments in Southern Africa: an analysis

by Mike Fleishman

The history of white western contact with the peoples of black Africa is a ghastly chronicle of slavery, racism, and unparalled barbarism. Today, the final vestiges of that history, the white minority rulers of Namibia, Rhodesia, and South Africa, are locked in a bloody struggle with the African people. And they are losing. In desperation, the white minority regimes have resorted to torture, wholesale terror, and indiscriminate massacre in order to stem the tide of African liberation. At the same time, the racist governments have stepped up their propaganda campaign to win continued US and western support.

This article will attempt to sketch out the present situation in southern Africa.

South-West Africa (Namibia)

Since 1946, South Africa has illegally occupied this vast, and sparsely settled region. The official South African policy of apartheid and separate development is enforced against Namibia's one million people by an estimated 30,000 South African troops. Opposed to the South African occupation is SWAPO (South-West African Peoples Organization) and the United Nations. SWAPO has fought a guerilla war against South Africa for a decade and commands almost universal support among the Namibian people. South Africa refuses to permit UN supervised elections in Namibia for fear it will lose control of Namibia's vast mineral wealth, and face a hostile black neighbor on its southern border. Instead South Africa will stage it's own "elections" in December, with candidates financed by South Africa, ballots counted by South Africa, and the result assured by South African guns.

In contrast, SWAPO has accepted the proposal of the western "Contact Group" of diplomats calling for a reduction of South African troops, and elections supervised by UN peace-keeping forces. South African attempts to crush the expanding guerilla war in Namibia have become increasingly brutal, including an air and ground attack on a Namibian refugee camp in Angola. Hundreds of civilians were massacred at Kassinga on May 4, prompting the UN Commission on Refugees to deplore the "extreme barbarity" of the raid.

Efforts to force South Africa to comply with international law through economic sanctions have been blocked by the US and other western powers with large investments in the racist state.

Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

Rhodesia in 1978 is a desperate land. The white minority govenment of Prime Minister Ian Smith has lost control of about two-thirds of rural Rhodesia to the guerillas of the Patriotic Front. Hindered by the trade embargo, and drained by war, the white controlled Rhodesian economy is near collapse. Unable to secure the countryside, the Rhodesian military, swelled by thousands of British and American mercenaries, has unleashed a campaign of terror on the Zimbabwean people. More than half a million Africans have been forced into rural concentration camps, and massacres like the shooting of 94 villigers in May 1978 are becoming commonplace. Moreover, Rhodesia is attempting to broaden the war with massive attacks against refugee camps in Mozambique and Zambia. More than 800 died at Chimoio camp in Mozambique during one raid in 1977.

Faced with the inevitable, Smith's western allies began to pressure him to accept a plan for the transition to black majority rule. This plan, the Anglo-American Plan, called for the release of all political prisoners, a return to British sovereignty for an interim period, and internationally supervised elections. The Patriotic Front agreed to accept the plan as the basis for negotiations with the Smith governments. Smith refused. Instead, in March 1978, he unveiled his "internal settlement." Under it's terms, the white three percent of the population would elect 28 percent of the parliament, enough to block any change in the racist laws protecting white privilege. Security, judicial, and administrative portfolios would remain in white hands.

This parody of black majority rule was completed by the inclusion of three "moderate" black leaders, tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and N. Sithole. Since March, Smith and his three appointees have shuttled around the world in a fruitless attempt to "sell" the settlement to a skeptical international community. So far, the only "buyers" seem to be 27 members of Congress, headed by California's US Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, who sponsored Smith's flagrantly illegal visit to Washington last month.

South Africa

South Africa is the industrial powerhouse of Africa. It is a modern, technologically advanced society built on the vast wealth of the gold fields and cheap black labor. It posesses far and away the most powerful military machine in Africa, and is ruled by an openly fascist white minority. Because South African power and influence is felt throughout southern Africa, the fate of South Africa is ultimately the fate of the entire region.

The June 1976 rebellions in Soweto and other African townships rocked white South Africa as it had never been rocked before. Inspired by the liberation ideology of Black Consciousness and by its founder Steve Biko, the black majority initiated a round of rioting, school boycotts, and mass strikes that lasted for over a year. Thousands were killed and wounded as government troops and armored cars attacked schools, peaceful marches, and even funerals in an effort to end the rebellion. In September 1977, Steve Biko

continued on page 26

South African draft evaders seek asylum

by Diane Lindquist
Pacific News Service

A growing number of white South African youths who oppose the government's apartheid policies of strict racial segregation apparently are leaving the country to evade the draft or desert from the military, but they are having difficulty finding asylum in other countries.

Paul van Wyk, 22, is one of an estimated 30 seeking political refuge in United States. His three-month visitor's visa expired in March and now he is here illegally working at a gas station and living in San Francisco's Tenderloin district.

The area, with its resident winos, prostitutes and pandering youth, was not the vision of America he had when he left—"perhaps forever"—his family and his homeland. But, he said, once he made his decision there was no turning back. "I did not support the governing force in South Africa. I felt it was supporting (Prime Minister John) Vorster, and I disagree with his apartheid policies."

If he had been called to serve, Van Wyk said, he was concerned he might have been forced to fire at blacks in a civil confrontation. "And I regard their motives for shooting at me as more legitimate than mine for shooting at them."

The exact number of draft dodgers and deserters is uncertain. In 1976, the last year official statistics relating to the subject were released, 4,000 men failed to report for military duty. The South African government, however, charges that resisters and deserters are not numerous and that such reports are rumors spread by a few who have left.

Frank Land, a spokesman for South Africa in the United States, said there were only two deserters who went to Botswana last year. "I'm not aware of a major draft dodging occurrence, quite frankly," he said.

According to journalists in Botswana, however, draft resisters there estimate the number leaving the country in the hundreds. And the South African Liberation Support Committee (SALSCOM), an organization working to create escape routes and support for deserters and draft evaders, claims there are a few hundred in Britain, about 30 in the United States and a few in other European countries, and officials predict the phenomenon will grow.

South African law requires all white males and all white male non-citizens who have been in the country five years to register for compulsory military service at age 16; they are liable for call up at 17 and can be notified to serve for two years until age 65. Even conscientious objectors must serve, although at the discretion of the commanding officer they may be assigned to non-combatant duties.

The government monitors those who receive academic deferments, and if a three-year course is not completed in five years, the deferment ends.

The whites who are fleeing—most on the pretext of further study—are finding it difficult to convince countries to take them, despite a 1976 resolution by the United Nations World Conference for Action Against Apartheid urging member states to "grant immediate political asylum to bonafide war resisters and deserters from the apartheid armed forces."

Botswana is willing to serve as as temporary refuge. But in Angola and Mozambique, the whites are suspected of being South African agents. Britain allows them to stay for 12-month renewable periods. And the Netherlands is considering legislation depriving Dutch nationals of their citizenship if they serve in the South African military, a move that it is felt could increase the number of draft dodgers and encourage other governments to take similar action.

The American government will in theory grant asylum if it believes repatriation will endanger the life of a dissenter.

Van Wyk is in the process of filing a formal request, which his lawyer expects will take years to resolve because of this country's position of opposing apartheid but reluctance to antagonize the South African government.

Leaving South Africa was not easy for Van Wyk. He had to learn to be deceptive, fight paranoia and leave his parents and four brothers and sisters. His father, an Afrikaner, strongly objected. "He said I was irrational and criticized my attitude."

Nevertheless, the father cosigned for a loan, and Van Wyk got a visitor's visa from the U.S. embassy on the pretext of visiting Americans he had met at an international surfing convention at his home in Durban.

Once in the United States, Van Wyk said, "I was too numb with shock to realize how terrified I was."

Traveling from New York across the country, he settled into San Francisco's Tenderloin and eventually got a job.

Later, his brother, Robert van Wick, 19—who has anglicized his name—also left South Africa to avoid the draft and joined Van Wyk in San Francisco. "Robbie" brought Paul's surfboard and contact with SALSCOM. The brothers hope to be among the draft evaders the group and its political arm, the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (SAMRAF), support in seeking asylum in this country.

SALSCOM, which surfaced in London in late 1977, also plans to help foment rebellion in the South African army. It publishes a newspaper, Omkeer—Afrikaan for "turnabout" —that it distributes among college students and military in South Africa.

"We would like to see," an organization pamphlet declares, "a South African in which the land has been restored to the black majority, the will of all the people will govern the land, there will be a redistribution of the resources and power such that we can build a new society with equal opportunity for everyone where no class, no sex and no race can exploit another."

Until then, Paul and Robbie are maintaining lives of deception in the Tenderloin, pumping gas and going surfing. "Surfing is very much a security blanket. If we can do something that we did in South Africa, we can keep going."

(Diane Lindquist, an editor at Pacific News Service, traveled in South Africa and other areas of the continent while an editor for The Courier-Journal in Louisville, Ky.)

EDITORIAL

The reorganization plan

Campus reorganization is in the works. At this point it is vague, with only the skeletal structure visible.

While we agree that it is high time for self-examination on the part of this campus, we fear that the process may remain solely within administrative circles, and we believe that such a closed process can produce only closed and unresponsive conclusions.

Students are a major part of this campus. As such, we believe that it is their right to be more deeply involved in the process than current plans now allow for.

We call for an open process whereby all members of the campus community may view, comment upon, and hopefully become directly involved in the reorganization effort.

Every uncertain situation, such as the one we currently face, presents the opportunity for a creative response. We sincerely hope that our campus takes this occasion to re-form UCSC in the image of a cooperative, sensitive, and humane education community. Those are the aspects of UCSC which brought most of us here in the first place. And the first cooperative, sensitive, and humane step we can take is to make sure students are directly involved in the reorganization process.

The election results

On Tuesday, California voters did what voters do and provided both disappointments and positive signs for the liberal-left community.

On the statewide level, voters resoundingly defeated Proposition 6, the Briggs initiative, designed to ban those suspected of homosexuality from teaching in public schools. Hopefully, the defeat of this initiative will set an example for the nation and begin to stem the anti-gay backlash. On election night, John Briggs said his initiative was only the "first step," but we are fortunate that our first step to combat it has proven successful.

The defeat of Proposition 5 was unfortunate but predictable, as the tobacco companies funneled almost six million dollars into the effort to do so. Their campaign group, Californians for Common Sense, objected to Prop. 5 on the grounds that it was unwarranted government interference. Ironically, the cigarette manufacturers are not so adverse to government interference when it comes to tobacco subsidies.

Also on the statewide level, we regret the defeat of Yvonne Burke and Mervyn Dymally. Burke would have been a people's attorney general, concerned with the humane side of the law. Dymally will be replaced by a man whose only claim to fame is that he produces records. Maybe Jerry Brown can get Linda Ronstadt to write a new state song and Curb can produce it. Less is more.

On the local level, we're pleased with the apparent victory of Measure A, the anti-speculation tax. Although approved by the voters, the measure is likely to be challenged in the courts because of a clause in Proposition 13 (see page 3). We note with particular satisfaction that the UCSC campus vote provided Measure A with its margin of victory.

Unfortunately, Measure B was narrowly defeated. Had 13 more students at each college voted in favor of it, the rent stabilization measure would have passed. The $200,000 campaign against the measure was apparently decisive. Measure A wasn't the victim of such a campaign, and the number of people voting against Measure B was 800 greater than those voting against Measure A. So, $200,000 paid for about 800 votes at the rate of $250 per vote.

Wealthy realtors and apartment owners can afford to spend that much, and now that the election is over rents are likely to go up, in part, to pay for the campaign against rent stabilization. What is also likely is that rent strikes will accompany the rent hikes. Fortunately, many people will make their will known outside of the voting booth as well as in it.

Westside clinic story

Within 18 months, West Santa Cruz residents face the possibility of having no medical facility in their neighborhood. Senior citizens, people without vehicles, chronically ill patients, and MediCal recipients would all suffer a critical loss of service (see related story, page 4). The Santa Cruz City Council alone has the power to change this situation. This year the council has almost $600,000 in federal Housing and Community Development (HCD) funds to allocate to various projects in the city. The Westside Neighbors will be requesting $320,000 of these funds over the next three years for the construction of a health center for the area. On Monday, November 13, at 7:30 p.m., the Neighbors will present their proposal for the health center for the council, along with petitions signed by Westside citizens in favor of the project. We urge everyone to attend this meeting and support the Westside community in its effort to retain adequate health care for its residents. The meeting will be in the council chambers at City Hall, 809 Center Street.

Letters to the Editor

TONGUE TIED

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to Brian McClure for his brilliant piece of satire, "Social Surfing." He did a lovely job of parodying the "Become-Your-Subject-and-Leave-Off-the G's" school of feature writing that flourished in the ever-so-hip 60's. He included some immortal phrases, including the gem, "and when they die,...a fate as certain as death..."

I did note, however, his use of "sort of" instead of "sorta" an error he could quite easily correct by taping his tongue to the roof of his mouth when he writes.

Keep up the good work!

T. Wasso
Cowell

Writer's response: Whattya mean...I'd never write with my mouth full.

Brian

EPIC SAGA

Dear Editor:

Brian McClure's epic saga of social surfing certainly captured the true substance of our local surf cults. However; I did have some difficulty deciphering his analogy which described these surfers as "mastodons of the sea." If the author was somehow equating exclusive social spheres to wooly mammoths, then I'd say he needed coaching in the selection of similes. On the other hand, if he was attempting to illustrate surfers as large, cumbersome beasts with comparatively small brains, his reference is perfectly adequate and in no need of question.

Sincerely,
Douglas P. Easley

THE CONSPIRACY

Dear Editor:

After reading Deck Hazen's letter entitled "another letter," I decided it was high time I brought some current issues out into the open. Three weeks ago I wrote a letter to the Editor criticizing both Deck's article "Why Progressives Shouldn't Vote" and Paul Domhoff's opposing article on why they should. My letter was never printed even though I had it in on deadline and was later assured, after it failed to get into that week's paper, that it would be in the following week's issue. Well, it didn't get in then either. I wouldn't be so mad except that this is not the first time it's happened.

In Deck's recent letter I learned of some very crucial little "editorializations" of Deck's article made by the CHP editorial staff. Maybe this is a paranoid notion, but with all the recent editorialization I get the distinct impression that someone at CHP is trying to discredit the left by making them *all* look "off the wall" and with their heads in the clouds. I ask the question "why was my letter never printed, and others which took obviously much less critical thought (like, to name a couple, the one asking someone to "deck" Hazen and Paul Glickman's resorting to a rhetorical name-calling of Deck as "Marxist Dogmaticus") were?" It seems to be coming more obvious all the time (to bring up a still relevant but old debate) that all the recent editorialization of other people's work by the editorial staff of CHP is proof that so-called "journalistic objectivity" is pure bullshit and that the editor-in-chief, David Arenson—who, by the way, is a major proponent of "objective" journalism, is lying through his teeth. I think it is fitting that this letter be given a response, Deck be apologized to, and my past letter be printed. I even wonder—and in fact dare—if CHP will print *this* letter. If it is not, all I can say of David Arenson is that he is *at best* a hypocrite.

"Clean up your act"
Greg Poulson

City on a Hill welcomes typed, double-spaced letters which arrive at the Stonehouse by noon Monday.

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OPINION

Democracy comes to City on a Hill Press

by Deck Hazen
Progressive Writer's Guild

Easily capturing the needed two-thirds majority, City on a Hill Press staff members voted last Friday to make a few modest changes in the wording of the CHP constitution, expanding editorial decision-making to include the votes of the entire staff.

In the past, editorial decision-making on matters of content, cover story and design, editorials, style, and perspective had been the sole province of the editorial board; which is comprised of the editor-in-chief, managing editor, editors for city news, campus news, fine arts, production manager, and two staff representatives. Staff voting had been restriced to matters of CHP policy, business, advertising standards, hiring and firing, and approving the decisions the ed. board had made.

The changes, proposed by past editor Dan Golden, collapse both of these areas into a single meeting with full enfranchisement. Although full enfranchisement is not the same thing as collective control, it is a step in that direction.

In fact, a proposal for full collectivization was offered by current editor David Arenson, calling for a series of editorial and business "mini-collectives," but many, including Arenson, suggested that full collectivization was a goal to be worked towards, rather than a desirable immediate step. A few of the more suspicious staff members suggested that Arenson's proposal was an attempt to stretch the "collective" argument to the extreme, making the Golden proposal appear equally extreme, but Arenson's surpising support for the Golden proposal proved sincere.

Current editors will still be responsible for coordinating the workings of the Press, as they have in the past. A few editorial objections to the dimunition of their editorial authority were eased somewhat by an increase in the requirements for staff membership from one to two articles in ten weeks. It was also suggested that full staff enfranchisement should engender greater staff responsibility in putting out the Press, although the reality of that greater sense of shared responsibility awaits the test of time.

The move to full editorial enfranchisement is an interesing CHP transformation given the current situation, particularly in light of political turmoil at the Press over the past year.

Since the days of the South Africa/Bakke demonstrations, in spring of 1976, City on a Hill Press has been a bone of political contention, usually expressed as a struggle between the liberals and the radicals, both of whom wanted full control over all the Press matters. Many Press meetings have been the scene of intense debate, charges of "stacking" the meetings were leveled at both sides, constitutional maneuvers were tried by each party, but neither side was able to capture the coveted two-thirds majority to change the constitution one way or the other.

The changes, brought about by the adoption of the Golden proposal, while minor in absolute terms (since they reflect a de facto reality of general staff participation in all areas of Press operation), suggest that much of the political conflict at the Press has diminished. The biggest question is whether or not a genuine spirit of cooperation has taken its place.

While news of this Press modification may or may not shake UCSC to its roots, it could lead to a "make or break" situation for CHP in the not-too-distant future. Full enfranchisement means that if the staff decides to adopt a more radical position at the expense of the UCSC administration (say perhaps in regard to the recently proposed re-aggregation plans, for example), the paper will reflect that position. Yet, because the basic hierarchical editorial structure remains intact, the editors will still be held responsible for Press operation by the administration.

In short, if the wishes of the Press come into conflict with the wishes of the UCSC administration, the editor will be the point of pressure. While the administration cannot intervene directly into Press operations, through its budgetary and fiscal oversight control it can create enough problems to seriously disrupt Press functions (this has happened in the past).

If the Press becomes "a house divided," the editor will be unable to fend off administrative pressures. But if the Press pursues its current collective-leaning path, takes specific steps to build internal staff/editorial solidarity, and addresses administrative challenges in unity, it has a chance to survive. The coming weeks may provide some indication.

Greater enfranchisement, short of full collectivization, suggests internal problems as well. Putting out a newspaper requires a great deal of energy, and much of it (in the past) has been the volunteer energy of the editors. They may have justified this additional expense of energy on the basis of the power over (and thus, responsibility for) editorial content. Now that the control of content has been broadened to embrace the staff, it is possible that the editors will no longer feel the same sense of responsibility. Such a decision, on the part of the editors, would not be an unwarrented conclusion. Power and responsiblity share a mutual relationship—by extending the power to the staff, the responsibility is equally extended. Unfortunately, no visions (except the added requirement of a second article) for greater responsibility were spelled out in the Golden proposal.

There are several steps the Press could take at this point to build a more collective spirit. Among these include collective workshops open to all Press members on topics of general Press concern. These workshops could cover such areas as: production, lay out, ad design, writing, business, and editing. In this way Press members would have the requisite skills to accompany greater responsibilities in Press production. Special meetings could be held to discuss issues of editorial concern, such as the relationship between "objective" journalism and political commentary, or Press standards for non-sexist, non-racist, and non-oppressive advertising. These meetings might give Press members a sense of common purpose. Even social gatherings help build solidarity.

But all of this lies in the future. Its success hinges on the will of the Press and there are conflicting signals. Full enfranchisement is a first step, but by no means a resolution.

And, as if that wasn't enough...

I think somebody put something in the drinking water down here. First City on a Hill goes collective (kind of), then they ask *me* to write something. "Anything," they said, "just fill up the space." Well, they asked for it.

It is a sad realization to find that elections are no longer won politically—but purchased monetarily. It used to be the case (very long ago) that two opposing sides would construct arguments, and, using logic, try to pursuade the voting constituencies of the "rightness" or "justice" of this or that particular proposition.

Those days, I believe, are gone forever. Today, justice and rightness have given way to slickness and the ability to buy enough media exposure to con "the people." I learned this lesson in 1972 when the large oil companies out-spent the People's Lobby 10 to 1 to defeat the "Clean Environment Act." That proposition lost 2 to 1, and the lesson has beeen repeated in almost every election I have witnessed since then.

Simple things, like the right to breath semi-clean air in public places, seems (at first, and on the surface) to be a fairly simple proposition. And indeed, in the beginning most people supported it. But when the tobacco companies and their slick media firms go to work with 6 million dollars, the obviousness of the proposition fades, and then collapses. Rent control is an equally obvious proposition.

I argued, several weeks ago, that voting was a useless act—that people should put their energy into more constructive—more *political* forms of struggle. All we can do now is blame ourselves and "the voters" for our failures. Clearly "the voters" are not the opponents in these struggles—the corporations, their money, and their media firms are the opponents. Unfortunately, no one has launched a struggle against them—yet.

It's not that people are stupid—that is not a part of this argument—it's just that our world has become so fragmented, so intangible, so confused, that simple issues lose their essential human resonance in the din of media manipulation. People have very little to believe in these days, they can't believe in themselves and their own sense of justice and rightness. Instead, we are all compelled to rely on external authorities—TV, billboards, images, and money—only crazy people and anti-social types (like me and my commie friends) reject that sort of thing out of hand.

For most people there are simply no options. It's either believe in what the "experts" tell us, or let go of that last thread of social contact that now binds us (with increasing fragility) to an insubstantial and valueless society.

I can see the same kinds of forces working in the chancellor's recently proposed reorganization plan. We had a chance, when the colleges were born, to replace the arbitrary authority of a centralized administration with a more humane—community oriented authority. It proved too great a task for many people who, let loose from the arbitrary authority of the world outside, were unable to replace it with an authority of their own. Over the years, the answer has been to increase the abitrary authority (the Boards, Divisions, and Central Services) instead of trying to build an internal authority from within the colleges.

The answer to the problems of UCSC are fairly simple—they have been proposed many times. Get rid of the Boards, Divisions, and Central Services, and locate all social, academic, administrative, and economic authority in college collectives. Problems of common campus-wide concern can be dealt with through campus-wide administrative governing bodies made up of delegates from each of the colleges. From there, insure that each college is governed by *all* the people in it—students, faculty and staff. Each college could select its own academic focus (even along the lines suggested by the chancellor), but most importantly, everyone would have a stake in the college. Students would lose their alienation (the main reason for our poor retention rate), faculty affiliations would be based on academic as well as social relationships, and the artificial division between academic and non-academic staff would begin to lose its devisiveness.

Unfortunately, this flies in the face of administrative rationale—if there is not one single power standing over the whole system, it must be inefficient. Besides, who would the Regents have to fire if something went contrary to their wishes? The chancellor would be left in a "co-ordinating" position, subject to the will of the combined campus community. This, I think, is more like what the founders had in mind. But even if it isn't, it should be. Helene Moglen, at the town meeting in Stevenson last Wednesday, said that we shouldn't lose our values—that we should try to preserve the uniqueness that is Santa Cruz. I couldn't agree more. But what is that uniqueness if not the ability to have some control over our own education, rather than having it "arranged" for us by some distant administrator? We haven't had that kind of control in the past because the Central Administrative structure stood in the way. I just can't see how destroying the colleges and building that centralized administration is going to make things better. I fear it will only make things worse.

There are options. If students gather together among themselves to pose an alternative plan, and build public support for such a plan—there is a chance for success. If that support is not forthcoming, I would suggest that the campus bookstore lay in a stock of catalogues from the Berkeley campus.

—Deck Hazen

CUBA: POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS, PA

by Kevin Danaher

This past summer several of us from the Santa Cruz community travelled to Havana, Cuba for the Eleventh World Festival of Youth and Students. We had the opportunity to meet people from more than 130 countries while participating in numerous cultural and political events. The eight days of the festival were filled with film showings, sporting events, political discussions, parties, and just plain hanging out. Although it was very exciting to meet people from all over the world, one of our most important experiences was getting to know the Cuban people on a one-to-one basis. We were all carrying mental baggage filled with decades of anti-Cuban and anti-socialist propaganda, which made it difficult for us to approach the Cubans without prejudice. We came to the realization that actually going to a country like Cuba and meeting the people is a much better way to know them than relying on the corporate media.

I should make it clear before I go any further that I don't consider myself an uncritical worshiper of the Cuban revolution. Regarding all countries that call themselves socialist, I think the best position is one of critical support. Mindless adulation and antagonistic carping are the all too prevalent poles of behavior that both need to be avoided. But while we should avoid becoming "fans" of any one particular socialist country and then lazily projecting our hopes for a new future on them, we also need to break out of our coldness; our brainwashed, anti-communist prisons. The best way for the Cubans, or people from any socialist country, to really hear our criticisms is for us to make meaningful contact with them and prove by our actions that we really care about their fate. Of course most of the people who criticize Cuba don't really give a shit about the actual welfare of the Cuban people, and simply make the criticisms as a "defense" of the US.

Early Impressions

The flight from Montreal to Havana (Habana) on Cubana Airlines is different from other flights I've been on; the food is excellent (steak, salad bolillos, strongly-mixed Cuba Libres, and a pineapple liqueur that gives quite a buzz). I just happen to be sitting in a part of the plane that has quite a few people who have been to Cuba before. As soon as we get first sight of the island they all start singing a popular Cuban Song, ("Cuba, Que Linda Es Cuba"). When the plane touches down a big round of applause resounds throughout the cabin. The sun is just setting as we disembark...comfortable temperature, not too humid...surprisingly there are no mosquitoes.

An hour or so for getting our bags and clearing customs (the customs routine was relatively quick and hassle-free) and then we're onto our Made-in-Spain tourist bus. The turismo buses head out through the outskirts of Havana for Bacuranao, the beach resort where we'll be staying for two weeks. The driver of our bus is named Angel (very handsome guy, friendly). He has a 12-inch wide cloth border running along the top of the windshield on which are pinned dozens of buttons and medallions from all over the world. The thing that first catches my eye is a pretty little cloth placard of Antonio Gramsci with a quote...can't decipher the Italian. I made a remark to Angel about Gramsci and we exchange a few sentences about the father of Italian communism. We give Angel a "U.C. Out of South Africa" button and he pins it up on the curtain. Our first tour guide is names Orfilia, who gives us a rap about Cuba in broken English as we drive slowly out to Barcuranao. The drivers seem to take great care with the buses...driving much more cautiously than I would.

Driving through the late night streets of the habana suburbs, already we get people waving to us as we pass. When we pull into Bacuranao there's a ten-piece band waiting for us...people pile out and start dancing right away. After a few tunes and some drinks at the patio bar they take us to the office to get our room keys. The rooms are nice little two-bed and bathroom deals with air-conditioning and expensive-looking Soviet-built radios. After getting settled in we went back to the bar until quite late...drinking, dancing, and talking to the Cubans who work at Bacuranao. I got to talking (in my halting, Mexican-accented Spanish) to a bunch of young Cuban men about imperialism, capitalism, socialism, the US. the Soviet Union, etc. The attitudes toward international solidarity are admirable. They criticize China for its colaborationist foreign policy and put forth a rather anti-Stalinist analysis of the international obligations of any country that purports to be socialist. We rap and drink until about three in the morning and then mosey off to very sound sleep.

Breakfast is eggs, ham, coffee, toast, juice, etc. in an open-air dining hall where we will eat most of our meals while in Cuba. The dining hall/bar is right next to the ocean, with a beatiful beach a stone's throw away. It amazes me that we're not getting eaten alive by bugs in this type of climate. When I ask the Cubans why there aren't mosquitoes, they reply, "fumigacion."

Our second day in Cuba we take some buses into colonial Habana for a little history lesson. This section of town not only contains old churches and fortresses left over from the Spanish occupation, but also some of the older, more run-down housing. The housing shortage (i.e., not enough *new* housing for all the people who want it, *not* people with no place to live) and lack of other consumer items is an admitted product of the decision to invest more development money in the countryside: schools, hospitals, agricultural mechanization, etc. The logic for investment priorities seems to be "what will most benefit the welfare of all the people, and the development of the entire country."

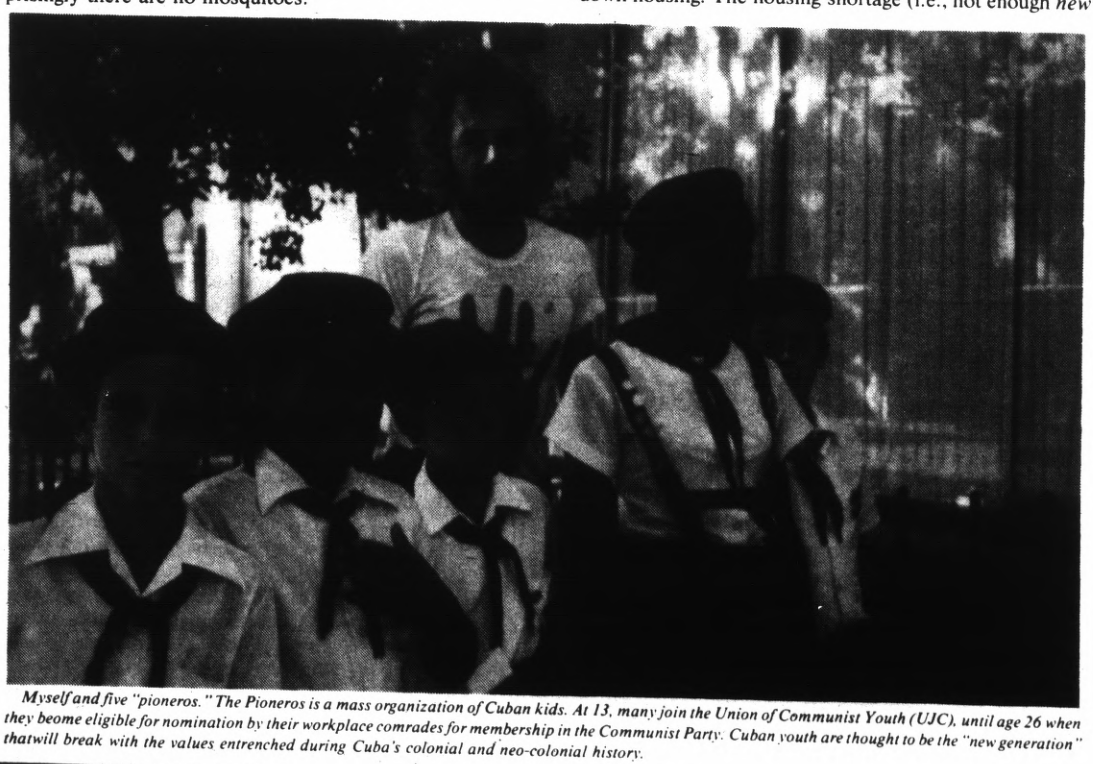
Sitting in the back of the bus I strike up a conversation with Arnaldo, one of the two bus drivers on this bus. He explains to me that each bus has two drivers because they believe it's safer and more effective than having only one person be responsible for operating the vehicle during a whole work shift. Later on in the trip I observe that on the city buses the other driver is usually busy helping old people onto the bus, giving directions, making change, etc., while the driver can concentrate on driving. Arnaldo gets turned on by the fact that my dad was a bus driver in New York and he asks me a bunch of questions about bus driving in the US. Arnaldo was born in July 1950 and he shares some of his boyhood impressions of the revolutionary war...very sketchy and of a nine-year old...his most vivid memories are of the gunshots and the partying in the streets.

Women in Cuba

The second day we convince a group of young Communist Party members and members of the Communist Youth League to spend the evening answering our questions about the organization of the work-place in Cuba and the structure of political power. Lilia, a member of the Communist Youth, stands out as being almost as articulate in English as she is in spanish. She seems to have a fairly sophisticated analysis of just about everything, without being at all arrogant or bullying about it. It's only logical that the Cubans would want us to make contact with the more diplomatic members of their society. But what struck me as time went by was what a huge percentage of the Cuban population possess that quality of confident friendliness that makes them so attractive and fun to be with. It would be difficult to quantify how much of the honest, easy-going Cuban style is attributable to the climate, elements of pre-revolutionary culture, etc., and how much is attributable to the work of socialist transformation. One thing is patently clear however: it would never be possible to make human beings behave this way by force. I did not detect in the Cubans either the submissiveness or the ignorance that always seem to be by-products of repressions. As Fidel says, the level of a people's education is the best indicator of political repression. This perspective may provide another way of viewing the current state of affairs in the US education system.

Back to Lilia and the question/answer session. She has a different physique when compared to most women. She's built with the wide shoulders and strong arms of a construction worker, and we learn later that, for several years, she was a manual laborer on building constructions. Lilia did an interesting thing when asked about the situation of women in Cuba and equality between the sexes. First she asked the Cuban men who were participating in the discussion to answer the question. They gave a pretty good general rap about the history of inequality between the sexes, and said how since it's a very basic form of oppression it's necessary for everybody to do whatever they can to transcend this stage of human underdevelopment. During their rap they mentioned that there were certain tasks which, because of the physical differences between men and women, were reserved for either of the two sexes depending on that particular activity.

After they finished with their analysis, Lilia asked us if any of us had disagreements with the men's appraisal of the situation. She encouraged us to express any disagreement we may have by making some general remarks about the necessity of critical thinking and critical dialogue. After a few people voiced some dissent, she asked if she might not be allowed to state her position (and this is the interesting part) in Spanish with the men translating into English so that they would not only hear the woman's position but also be required to say it. Her analysis was similar to theirs but it was more historical and had more fire in it, with a greater emphasis on social struggle and the need for great commitment to all struggles against inequality. When she came to the part about the physique-based division of labor, she said that as a woman she refused to accept responsibility for



Myself and five "pioneros." The Pioneros is a mass organization of Cuban kids. At 13, many join the Union of Communist Youth (UJC), until age 26 when they beome eligible for nomination by their workplace comrades for membership in the Communist Party. Cuban youth are thought to be the "new generation" thatwill break with the values entrenched during Cuba's colonial and neo-colonial history.

S, PARTIES, AND HANGING OUT

thousands of years of oppression that had relegated women to certain types of work to the exclusion of others, thus shaping their very physical potential. She affirmed that if all the other monumental tasks of the revolution were possible, then the *full* integration of the process of production (including men being integrated into housework, childcare, etc.) was also possible, *if* enough people were committed to making those changes.

The men took the lesson very well. When we asked them later how they felt about the differences between their rap and the analysis that Lilia gave, they replied with humility, "She's right, what can we say?" They admitted that even though they are very proud of the fact that their very young revolution has a family code that proclaims gender equality as part of the national constitution, there are still many holdovers of machismo and structural inequality that must be struggled against. They were well aware of the fact that the constitutional guarantees of equality are only *formal* and become real only through the day-to-day struggle of the people. The few of us from California who were hanging out together were so high from the level of the discussion that after the general discussion wound up around midnight we kept talking to some of the Cubans for another hour or so, and then went back to our room for another two hours of rapping.

Attitudes Towards U.S.

Early the next day, out on the beach, we met a bunch of Cubans. They were as interested in talking and playing in the surf as we were. It was great to be hanging out with people of all different skin shades and without it presenting any kind of problem. It's very normal to see people of all different shades ranging from blackest black to almost palest white, simply mixing it up in a group without any sign of discomfort. When we told them about some beaches in the New York area where people section themselves into black, white, or Puerto Rican divisions, the Cubans were a bit amazed and quite saddened. One young cuban guy remarked that it sounded like we had a form of apartheid in the US.

What really surprised me was how much warmth and how little hostility the Cuban people have for North Americans. They always went out of their way to point out that the people of the US have a very revolutionary and combative history and it's the system (the government and the corporations) that present the problem. It was also remarkable how many Cubans have relatives in the US. I would estimate that over half the Cubans I talked to in the Havana area, and I talked to a lot, mentioned that they have relatives in the States. When I would make some disparaging remark about "gusanos" (literally, "worms"—a term sometimes used to refer to the Cubans who ran away), invariably the Cubans would show a very conciliatory attitude and go into some explanation about how you have to understand that the people who left had lots of money and/or were afraid of what the revolution would mean because they had a very poor understanding about what socialism meant, etc.

It continually amazed me how balanced and undogmatic their thinking was. A small example of the contrast with our own way of thinking was a friend of mine in Boston, who upon hearing me say how friendly and intelligent the Cubans seemed to me, said, "Sure, Kevin. But maybe it was all just an act..." He couldn't explain to me how you could possibly get an entire people to "act" friendly and intelligent. It was also an insult to my intelligence and the quality of my "shit-detector." My friend, like so many other folks in this country, has simply been exposed to so much anti-communist propaganda that he literally cannot accept the possibility that socialists are anything other than Stalinoid robots.

Individualism and Socialism

This brings me to another point which I easily consider the most important thing I learned on my trip to Cuba. Roughly 95 percent of the Cubans I met had a very developed sense of social consciousness. Though not in any sense "homogenized" personally (most had very distinctive personalities), they tended to think in terms of the group: "our" achievements, "our" problems, etc. I noticed that they tend to use the first person *plural* (nosotros, somos) whereas we tend to rely on "I," "me," "myself," quite a bit.

Now it only takes about two minutes reflection to realize that we are social creatures in every moment of our existence. Our thoughts, feelings, actions, etc., are culled from our social interactions, albeit synthesized in a unique way by each person, but a social product nonetheless. There has never been a human being, in any half-full sense of that term, who developed outside of a social network. This brings us to the point I mentioned earlier when comparing a generalized view of the "Cuban consciousness" with that of the "normal American consciousness" (assuming there are such things). It became clear to me that we are suffering (some more so than others) from a social disease which I will simply call individualism. It is possible to identify three general types of this rather rampant malady.



The second week in Cuba we were the guests at a CDR (Committee for the Defense of the Revolution) party in northern Havana. CDR's, which are groups organized at the block or neighborhood level throughout the country, were started in 1960 to provide local self-defense against counter-revolutionary bombings and sabotage. Since then they have taken over a variety of tasks. They helped co-ordinate a massive campaign to give more than two million polio vaccinations. During the literacy campaign, they were the main force for locating illiterates, getting literary workers to volunteer, and for providing teaching space. Today, their main functions are preventitive medicine, security, and education. CDR's are but one of the many forms of organization designed to give everyone an active part in constructing socialism.

The first variety is the normal run-of-the-mill "I'm going to be successful by hustling and making a lot of money, and therefore achieve security" type. We've all met either executives, politicians, young doctors investing in real estate, etc., who fit this model. It is a very simple analytical task to show the connections between this type of worldview/behavior and the basic dynamics of the capitalist system: "Make of lot of bucks and invest it wisely in order to make some more in order to escape being a wage-slave and be able to protect your own ass no matter how fucked up the rest of society is." (I should have emphasized sooner that these generalizations are very stereotyped. But I think they capture the essential feel of the various types of individualism.)

The second variety of individualsim is the "hip, drop-out" type. "Look, man, it's all just a competitive rat-race, all the politicians are liars and crooks, and there's always been poverty, war, racism, etc. anyway...so why break your ass tryin' to change something that's inevitable. As for me, I'm goin' to get together my trip on the physical plane...you know, a little farm out in the country, grow our own vegetables, etc.,etc." Many of these folks were deeply affected by the social transformations of the 60's and early 70's, but simply stuffed the individualist content into a new package. (Not even all that new when you think of the important role western expansion and pioneering possibilities played in the history of the US.) This variety of individualism is similar to the "objective" fence-sitter who thinks it's possible to understand social reality without actively participating in social struggle.

The third form of the individualist "way out" is the "great reformer" or "I'll be a great revolutionary leader and lead the people out of their misery" variety. (I hope all this is not sounding too cynical...it's necessary to utilize these somewhat crude characterizations, given the space limitations of this article.) The third variety of individualism is certainly an advance over the other two, but we still find narcissistic motivations at its core, e.g., liberal guilt feelings, need for personal acheivement often at the expense of others,etc. The manifestations of this variety range from the "radical" who finds it very difficult to really hear the words/feelings of "unenlightened" working people who openly exhibit their racism/sexism/etc., to the "vanguard parties" who will fuck over people quite regularly if it means a possible aggrandizement of their little organization. In all the manifestations of this disease there is present a sense of "me first"/"I know the answers and if you dummies know what's good for you, you'll shut up and follow me."

While this is not the place for a full-blown analysis of where this individualism comes from and what we need to do about it, one thing seems certain. We can only understand the "disease" of individualism by looking at the basic dynamics of capitalist society. When social needs, like the social need for music, for example, are defined in terms of choosing the correct commodity (a new record, a stereo, a ticket to a Grateful Dead concert, etc.), there is no way for that *social* need to be truly satiated by an *individual* solution, i.e., consuming some commodity.

It's clear to any visitor to that green island that there are many problems that the Cubans still need to solve. But the most basic hurdle of eliminating the private ownership of productive property based on profit-maximization has been cleared, and people actualize their individual potential *in cooperation* with others, not *at the expense* of others. It is to this fact that I attribute the amazing strength of the Cuban people and their revolution. They are unified...not massified... unified.

After that diatribe,

continued on next page

CUBA from page 15

Some Fragments

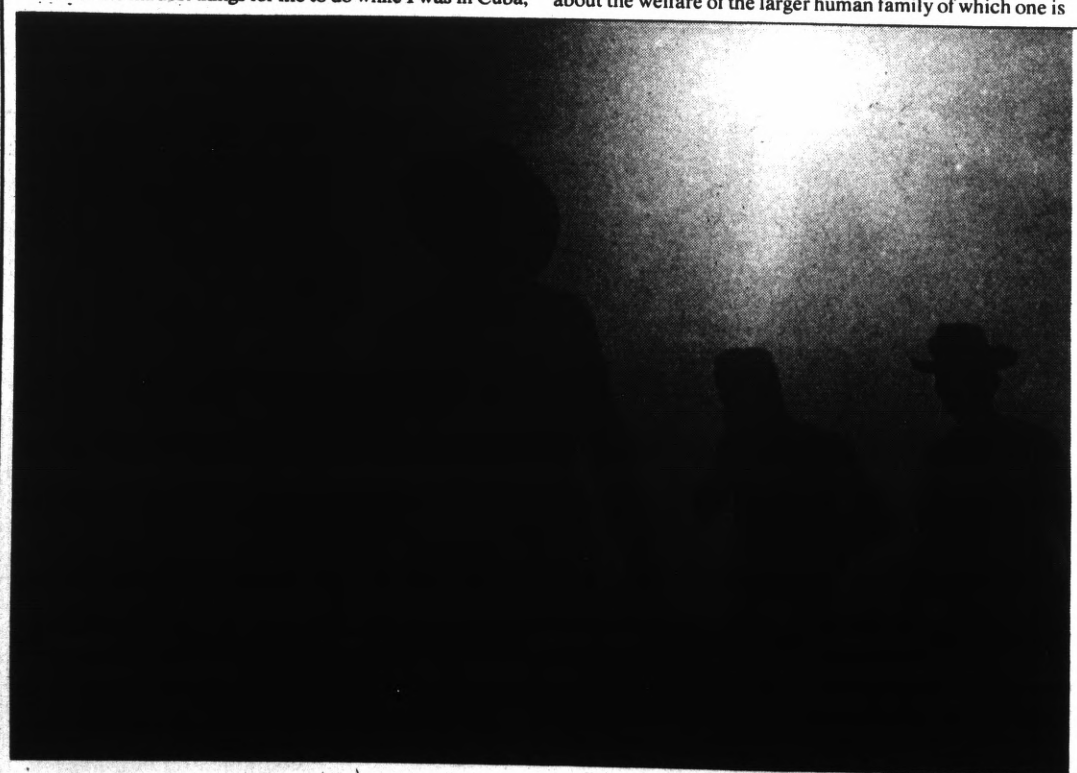
I found the food we were served quite likeable. While the bulk of most Cubans' diets consists of beans and rice with occasional bits of pork, beef, chicken, eggs, and fish, the resort areas for both Cuban and foreign tourists tended to have more variety and more meat and vegetable content to their menus. The fish was excellent. Great avocados. Delicious coffee. And the best ice cream I've ever tasted.

The music and dance shows were great. Every night there were at least two different acts at our lodging. For example, around dinner time three guitarist/singers would meander around the dining hall playing some really fine music and then later at night there would be a dance band that would play until fairly late. One night they had one of the main acts from the Tropicana come out to do a show. There were about 30 members in the troupe (traditional African dancers, singers, different combinations of musicians, and the sexiest modern-dance routine I've ever seen performed by a man and a woman). In Habana there are numerous clubs with music and dancing. For the festival, there were bandstands set up all over the streets with everything from Latin American folk music to hard rock. I kept getting the distinct impression that the Cubans love to party. They would typically stay up until two, three, or four in the morning—drinking, dancing, and rapping—and then get up bright and early for work the next day. I'm convinced that siesta is a great tradition...it especially seems to make sense in a warm climate.

One day we went for a ride out to a cattle farming community called Jibacoa in Santa Cruz del Norte. We walked all around the place and were introduced to the locals. The buildings were modern, simple-yet-sturdy concrete structures with plenty of trees interspersed. I spent most of the time there talking to some 12-year-old boys, and later with an old campesino. The conversation with the young guys was similar to ones I've had here in the States. We covered the usual topics of school, sports, music, girls, and personal plans for the future. The most noticeable differences were their ability to also talk about international politics, and the inquisitive nature of their approach. It seemed that their minds were not nearly as nailed shut as most of the kids I know in the US. The old farmer answered a whole bunch of questions about life before the revolution as compared to now; about the dirt floor thatch huts they lived in, the lack of anything approaching a balanced diet, the lack of trained medical people, the lack of schools, the illiteracy, the six to nine months of unemployment per year for the sugar cane workers, etc. This guy didn't read this shit in some book, or get trained how to say it from some propaganda team. He was talking about his own life.

One of the hardest things for me to do while I was in Cuba, was to be constantly critical of the standards I was using in making my judgments about the quality of life there. What I found cropping up in myself, and saw in other Americans there, was an individualist form of criticism that unthinkingly accepts one's own values as correct and only makes statements about the world "out there." If we were truly isolated from the social world and not to some extent creators of our own situations, this form of criticism would be understandable. But it cuts the dialectic in half and is "criticial" only of others without realizing that "they" are you and I dressed differently. An example: a woman on our tour is going on and on about how she couldn't stand living in Cuba because she wouldn't be able to tolerate waiting in line for the certain items that are rationed. Now certainly no one likes to wait in lines (unless, of course, you strike up a good conversation), and I'm sure if the Cubans were wealthy enough as a nation, rationing would be abolished. But if instead of looking at it from a "me first" stance, one thinks about the welfare of the larger human family of which one is a part, then rationing makes perfect sense in order to insure that everyone gets a fair shot at something that's in short supply. Would it be better to have a situation where a small percentage of the population has most of the wealth and doesn't have to wait in line to make off with most of the goodies while the bulk of the population gets some crumbs or no access to the table at all? It's a shame that the way most of us learn to do criticism is under such competitive conditions that it's very difficult later in life to develop a style of criticism that is inherently self-critical. How valid can any of my criticism be if I don't honestly scrutinize how the criticism applies to me as well? While I firmly believe that it is absolutely essential for us to criticize Cuban society (especially face-to-face with the Cubans), what I saw some Americans doing was criticizing Cuban life based on an idealized (American) standard of what Cubans should be doing, instead of talking to the Cubans in order to find out what they are doing.





Above:

Cubans have sought to overcome the "cult of personality" that has hampered the growth of socialism in China and the USSR. No posters, photographs or statues of Fidel are available in Cuba, and Cubans always attribute their successes to the people themselves and not to "their leader." Of course, Fidel is immensely popular. As one Cuban told me: "We don't always like what he says, but he always tells us truthfully what he thinks."

Left:

Cuban farmers at dusk. Before the revolution, the Cuban countryside was typical of Latin America. Millions of people with little land lived alongside the large plantations of rich landowners and foreign coporations. Five months after the victory of the revolution, a land reform was begun which limited the amount of land a person could own. The land in excess of this amount was given to the individuals who were working it for the previous owner or kept by the government.

Today, the 220,000 private owners are free to grow and eat what theyu want and sell the rest to the government. On the government-owned lands, the latest scientific farming methods are applied to increase the production of major goods, primarily sugar for export.

Cuba remains, in the face of a U.S. blockade and despite generous subsidies from the Soviet Union, dependent on sugar for the foreign exchange that can fuel industrial development.

This is the first in a series of articles on life in Cuba. Future articles will discuss the political institutions and role of women in Cuba.

UNDEFINED ART

Everson: between curiosity and deity

by John S. Selby

The ocean mist lay close to the land as I made my way up the north coast of Santa Cruz for a meeting with California poet William Everson, who has been an affiliate of Kresge College since 1971, teaching printing, and lecturing in his class "Birth of a Poet." I turned away from the ocean, threading my way through broccoli fields and ancient farms with broken-down barns, heading toward the old town of Swanton. The mist followed, clinging to the valley like a ghost of the ancient river that had carved it. Climbing over a crest of forested hills, I descended at last into an adjacent, meandering valley, down to Kingfisher Flat where Everson lives with his wife Susanna and their nine-year-old son, Jude.

I had taken Everson's class during my first year of school, and had also attended poetry readings he had given. In contrast to his milder lecturing style, I had come to know him as a forceful reader of his own poems. While in class he always spoke spontaneously, allowing time for the absorption of thought, musing as he stroked his long grey beard, contemplating his next idea, on the platform at a poetry reading he unleashed an unexpected torrent of energy, enunciating each syllable with an attack that fell distinctly on his audience. We felt his words as if they were touch itself, and the impression was always lasting. I had become an admirer of Everson for his openness as well as his technique as a poet and reader and so it was that I approached him with a mixture of curiosity and reverence.

William Everson was raised in Selma, a small town near Fresno, and he discovered his vocation of poet there in the San Joaquin Valley. His father had been an itinerant musician and printer, leading the family across the country, stopping to work for a time in different towns, but always moving on. The first child, Vera, had been born in Phoenix, William Everson was born in Sacramento, and the third child, Lloyd, was born in Turlock. It was only when the family had moved to Selma that his mother finally put her foot down and ended the family's continual wandering.

William Everson was always his mother's favorite. "If it hadn't been for my mother," he recalled, "I'd have gone mad. They would have had me in the loony bin by the time I was 15, given my father's strange temperament. Both my brother and my sister suffered some from my mother's fascination in me, but it made me a poet." This affinity with his mother only served to heighten the friction between father and son. Everson sees it as a classic example of the Oedipus complex. "The first son to open the womb becomes the apple of the mother's eye. The father stands mumbling, wondering what happened to his primacy in the family."

Because of this conflict, Everson's father disdained any of his father's competitiveness threw him back on his own the father was an accomplished cornetist and singer. He had his son take up the tuba, rather than a solo instrument, but the study never took. After high school, it was clear that young Everson had a real proponsity for creative work, and his father's competitiveness threw him back on his own resources, which were literary.

I couldn't really make it count, though," he said regarding the development of his craft. "But at Fresno State, I pulled this book off of the wall in the library one day and it turned out to be Robinson Jeffers. I read that and I was just overwhelmed. I entered Jeffers' world: I went home and I began to write."

It was through this confrontation with Jeffers' work that he had his first religious conversion to pantheism, which is an identification of God with nature. Now that he had found the inspiration and master of his thought in Jeffers, Everson dedicated himself to expressing his pantheism through th vocation of poet.

continued on page 22



photo by Lois Nelson

Death of a monk; birth of a poet

by Morgan Zeitler

The Veritable Years: 1949-1966, *by William Everson, Black Sparrow Press, 1978*

William Everson has described the creative process as analogous to giving birth; both are difficult and painful stages in the process of bringing into being. There is no more apt description of the development of this man's life and poetry. Neither is there a more definitive example of the struggle this "birthing" involves than his latest work: **The Veritable Years.**

The selections in this book were all written during the 18 years Everson spent as a lay Catholic Monk. This period produced the most profound changes in the man and his work, but this growth was not achieved without enormous sacrifice and spiritual turmoil. These poems chronicle the author's development throughout this period, expressing as well as exploring fully the attendant tumult of passions and self-realizations that eventually caused him to renounce his monkhood.

Everson's decision to enter the Catholic monastery came when, through his marriage to Mary Fabilli, he had become dissatisfied with the philosophy of pantheistic mysticism that had governed his life and poetry until then. The humanization she injected into his outlook brought about a need in him for a more personal communion with the spiritual, awakening in him a religious desire that his pantheism had not fulfilled.

Ironically, it was necessary that he and the source of his calling, his wife, seperate before he could take his vows. This parting is depicted in "The Falling of the Grain," in which the author's attempt to determine the rightfulness of his action brings to the reader the soul searching, torment, and ultimate faith that enabled him to leave his wife. The most moving lines in this poem are those that probe the supreme love and generosity with which his wife accepts his decision:

And sorrow and peace were at one in your face,
And you knew my grief
Which was indeed joy.

The rest of the poems in the first two sections portray a man grappling with his sins (such as in the awesome horror of "The Massacre of the Holy Innocents") in his quest for religious purity and redemption. In "A Canticle to the Waterbirds" it seems he is coming into harmony with his faith when he sees God's mark on these creatures and commands them to praise God. This poem is alive; rich in imagery and possessing a language that can only be described as exhalted. The mixture of pantheistice imagery and Christian theme in this poem indicates a coming-to-terms, both with himself and his art.

In the poem immediately following, however, (The Encounter) he comes face to face with God in the dead of night. The reader expects to be overwhelmed by this piece, after seeing what the author could do with God's handiwork. This is the actual visitation and yet the stiff rhyme and meter lack the passion of the preceding work. It seems as if the author were trying to force something into a hole that would not admit it.

This uncertainty achieves a voice in "Annul in Me My Manhood," at the end of the second section. In this poem he implores God to "make me woman-sexed and weak" in an effort to still the rebellious tide in his soul. This is a poem with fire, and power. It lifts the reader in the surge of emotion that is being expressed, never once lapsing into a limp.

When the reader comes to "River Root/A Syzygy"it is apparent that something radical is occurring both in the poet and his poetry, for in this poem is embodied not the frightened penitent, but a beast of the flesh that finds its spiritual fruition in carnal union with his mate. The language is earthy, unrestrained, as if having sprung spontaneously from the artist's pen, yet retaining an intergrity and naturalistic smoothness that make this poem flow.

This poem signals the turning point in his religious and artistic pursuit. There is defiance in this poem but, more important, there is self-acceptance. It is this humble self-acknowledgement that eventually caused Everson to reject the life of a monk. It is also what sets his work apart.

Marvelous mystery food: Hugo's Armenian Restaurant

by Marilyn Werden

If you're planning to go to Hugo's Armenian Restaurant (2332 Mission Street, S.C.), expect not only good food but an education as well. Even if you can't speak a word of Armenian when you walk in the door, when you leave you'll find yourself—if not completely fluent in the language—at least with a fair smattering of Armenian food terms.

Knowing that the number of people in Santa Cruz who are familiar with Armenian food is limited, at best, Hugo and his wife Nyla have thoughtfully devoted approximately one-quarter of their menu to a glossary of food terms, which definitely makes it easier for those of you who can't tell a basterma from a yalanchi and are suspicious of anything you don't know the contents of. With the glossary, you'll find that everything (up to and including such "Americanized" items as feta cheese and pilaf) is clearly explained.

When we decided to go to Hugo's, neither my companion nor I had ever tried Armenian food before, and we had no idea what to expect, other than supposing that it was probably the type of food they'd serve at someplace like Rick's Cafe Americaine. This image wasn't very much dissuaded, either, when we entered the place and virtually the first thing we saw was a large rotating fan hanging from the ceiling. The walls were covered with rugs and tapestries; and, while we were there, I think we heard just about every recording of Armenian music available in this country. But rather than detract, we found that these touches actually added to our enjoyment of the restaurant. It's not like many other places in Santa Cruz.

Figuring that since we were going to try Armenian food, we might as well try everything, my companion and I decided to order the mini banquet and feast meat dinners. While at $7.50 and $8.00 each these seem a bit steep, it should be noted that they're the two most expensive items available, and, between them, they feature just about everything on the menu. All together, my companion and I sampled some 18 different items, and we found almost all of them to be quite good.

For those of you who aren't quite that hungry, though (that is, you've eaten something within the past two days), less comprehensive meals are offered, with virtually everything being available a la carte, and dinners (which include pilaf, olives, and lavosh, which is Armenian cracker bread and is sort of like thick matzo) starting at $2.50. They also offer lunch specials at $2.25 from 11 to 3 every day.

Our mini banquet dinner, though, consisted of a meza plate, salad, soup, kufta, cabbage dolma, mock sou berag, jajik, and dessert. The feast included a meza plate, salad, soup, and dessert also, with shish kabob over pilaf and a choice of basterma or jajik for the main course. And, if half of these terms don't mean a thing to you, don't worry; without the glossary we had no idea what they were either.

A meza plate, as it turns out, is a dish of appetizers, and includes feta cheese (a quite salty Greek goat's milk cheese), some great marinated mushrooms, a hummas (which, according to the glossary, is "mashed garbanzo beans with tahimi (sesame seed extract)," and has a consistency somewhere between cottage and cream cheese; we found it quite spicy and delicious), some Greek olives, and a couple of yalanchi, which were "stuffed grape leaf with rice and vegetable filling, served cold," and had a light oil and vinegar dressing on them.

Next came the salad, and, in keeping with our policy of trying the unusual (read: Armenian), I opted for the piaz (kidney bean) salad and my friend for the tabooleh (cracked wheat). Mine was good, having, besides the aforementioned kidney beans, read and green onions, tomato pieces, green pepper, and parsley in a light oil and vinegar dressing. My friend didn't fare as well with his tabooleh, though. Asked for his impressions, he stated, "I would not make this at home; and if I were to have it at home, I would try to feed it to the cat." Not a high recommendation, but you might want to try it anyway; you may find that you have a definite affinity for cracked wheat salads.

There were two types of soup available, so we decided to try one of each. I had the lentil, which was a little too thin and watery for my liking. My companion, however, had mint soup, which, bizarre as it sounds, turned out to be delicious. It consisted of a tomato broth base in which floated noodles and pieces of mint, but no description can really do justice to the way this strange combination of flavors melded together to make a truly interesting dish

continued on page 22

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Oregon plays on the edge of imagination

A musical phenomenon

by Dan Ashby

The syncretic musical phenomenon known as Oregon transported over 1,000 of their long-time followers and newly-won initiates into aural wonderland Friday night in two sold-out performances at College V. This rare musical event was extended to an even wider audience of listeners thanks to the live concert broadcast of local radio KUSP.

As relaxed and informal as though this were a rehearsal in their own living room, Oregon made their entrance with an absolute minimum of show-biz and set about tuning their instruments, Ralph Towner striking a tuning note on the piano as Collin Walcott, seated on a dais center-stage surrounded by his array of percussion instruments, adjusted the pitch of his Indian tablas. Towner began throwing in a few sparse probes on the piano, to which Glen Moore replied with some humorous mimicry on bass, and within moments the whole ensemble was jamming in a spontaneous improvisation that announced their aesthetic attitude: play, invent, listen, and be willing to give yourself over to a constantly evolving interplay with no pre-expectations limiting the directions invention may take.

Twenty minutes into the improvisation Ralph Towner introduced the theme of the first structured piece of the evening, a composition of his entitled "Aurora," which featured the group in its most characteristic sonic configuration: Paul McCandless soloing expansively in the clear strong voice of the oboe, Ralph Towner filling the harmonic background with the ringing, crystalline overtones of his 12-string guitar, Glen Moore's loose, gliding bass lines sounding richly through the extended range he achieves with his eccentric tuning system and 260-year-old Klotz bass, and Collin Walcott generating fascinating tones and patterns of rhythmic intricacy on tablas and conga drums.

In the next piece Walcott displayed rare versatility by taking the melodic lead on sitar in his tune "Grazing Dreams," with Ralph Towner accompanying on the Spanish classical guitar. This piece led, via a guitar solo by Towner and a percussion solo by Walcott,into an extended improvisation section in which the players moved from one instrument to another. This creative chaos produced hundreds of incipient musical ideas that lived for only a matter of seconds before being consumed and transformed in the swirling currents of musical recombination. And then, by some unspoken understanding, the sounds died away to an instant's anticipatory silence, and a culminating sneeze by Paul McCandless.

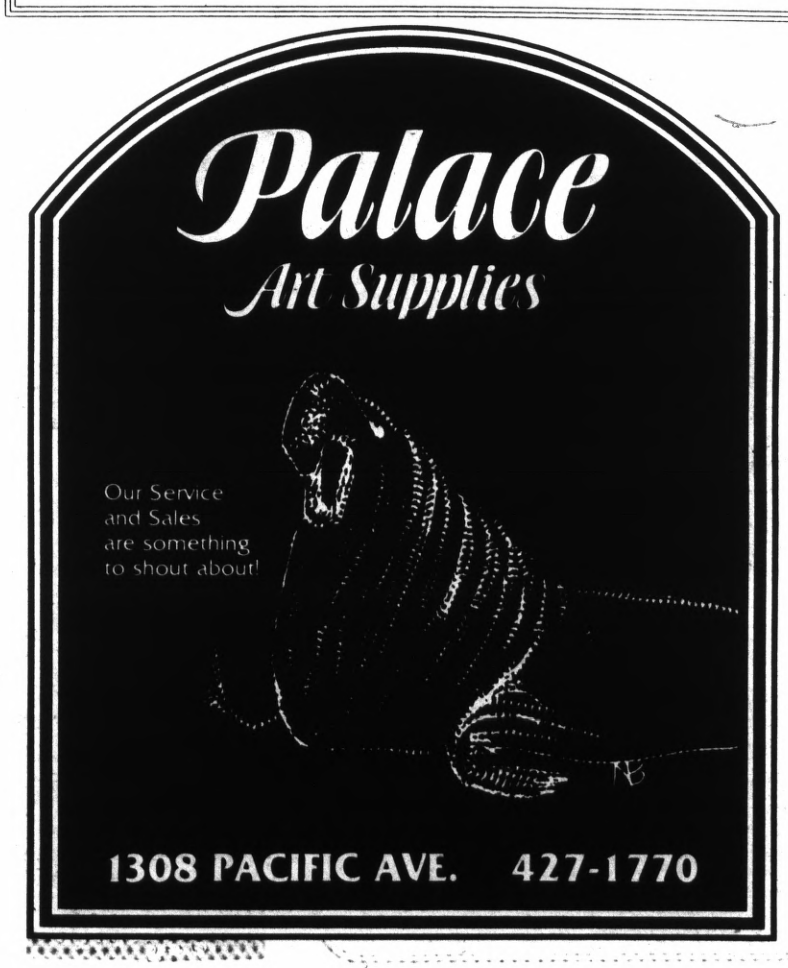
A change of mood followed with "Distant Hills," which featured a duo between Towner playing his scintillating 12-string and Walcott on his classical Spanish guitar with its darker, voice-like quality. The group demonstrated this kind of versatility throughout the evening, dividing into different duo and trio combinations which varied the group sound and gave each musician new roles on secondary instruments. The effect was like a slowly-revolving color wheel, each personality and instrumental voice in the band coming to the fore in turns and then merging back into the ensemble.

After another of their long-time standards, "Winter Light,"and a Latin/jazz duo between Towner on classical guitar and Moore on bass, the group moved into Walcott's "Dance to the Morning Star," with Walcott establishing an African groove on kalimba and Glen Moore reeling an outlandish atonal vamp on bowed violin. Muting the strings on the piano, Towner transformed the keyboard into a percussion instrument, clacking away in linotype rhythyms as McCandless clacked bass clarinet keys close to the microphone and Collin added another pulse on tablas, building a four-way, poly-rhythmic cross-current Oriental building a four-way, poly-rhythmic cross-current. McCandless then pulled out a transverse wooden flute and wailed Oriental blues as Towner comped with some punchy piano bass. In a brief interlude of solo piano, Towner stirred up leaf-whirling flurries of imagination equal to his inventiveness on guitar, and then joined with McCandless in an intricate piano-oboe unison recapitulating the melodic theme and bringing the first concert to a close.

The second concert consisted primarily of material from Oregon's latest album, *Out of the Woods*. They opened with "Waterwheels," a complicated melodic line in 11/8 time shared between McCandless on oboe and Towner on guitar that yielded to another extended percussion solo by Walcott and then a group improvistion on wooden whistle, dismantled clarinet, squealing oboe reed, slinky-string sitar, and flugelhorn-mouthpiece-buzzed-into-open-piano that reached truly bestiary proportions—and which we later learned was part of the McCandless composition "Cane Fields." The bondaries between songs were frequently dissolved as improvised bridges linked several compositions together in uninterrupted performance. Towner and Walcott engaged in a very jazzy piano and tabla duet that led into the Walcott composition, "Cloud Dance" and also several "detours," including a nice violin break by Moore.

But the peak of the evening was reached on the closing number, which was based on the simple but very beautiful American Indian theme "Witchi-Tai-To." The song opened with a duo between sitar and oboe in the warm, soft-toned lower and middle registers. The tune moved through many transformations, including a bass and 12-string duet, a throaty blue cry on the small wooden flute by McCandless, and some hard-swinging on piano and cymbals by Towner and Walcott before it all came home in the bass and English horn unison that closed the piece. The standing ovation that followed was so strong that Oregon had to come back for an encore. They pulled out a surprise called "Fall '77" by Glen Moore, an opportunity for the jazziest blowing of the night with Towner on flugelhorn and McCandless on bass clarinet sounding like a hybrid of Eric Dolphy and Paul Desmond.

If there was a musical possibility not touched on during the course of the evening, I confess I don't know what it was. Oregon, not afraid to take risks, played at the edge of imagination and instrumental capacity all night long, extending the territory of music.



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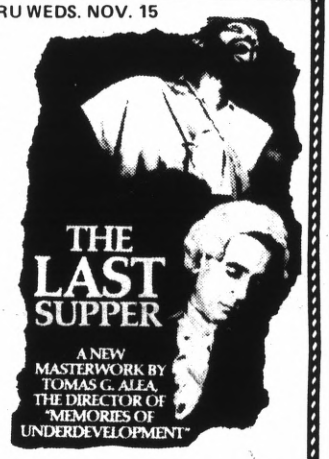
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VIEW FINDER

The Last Supper, Thursday through Wednesday at the Sash Mill Cinema, 427-1711 (reviewed this issue).

Stevie, with **Henry Miller, Asleep and Awake**, Thursday through Wednesday at the Nickelodeon, 426-7500.

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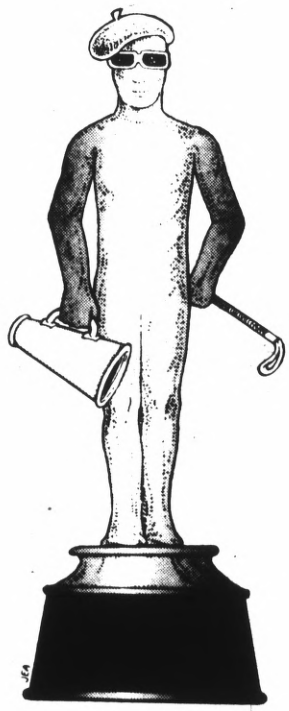
Watership Down, Thursday through Tuesday at the Del Mar, 425-0616.

Comes a Horseman, with **Telefon**, Thursday through Tuesday at the Del Mar, 425-0616.

Halloween, with **It's Alive**, starts Wednesday at the Del Mar, 425-0616.

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The Buddy Holly Story, with **Thank God It's Friday**, Thursday through Wednesday at the Capitola Theater, 475-3518.

Grease, Thursday through Wednesday at the Scotts Valley Cinema, 438-3260.

Goin' South, Thursday through Wednesday at the Scotts Valley Cinema, 438-3260.

New Cuban film a passionate work of revolutionary art

by Dan Ashby

The Last Supper: *Directed by Tomas Gutierrez Alea: Screenplay by Alea, Maria Eugenia Haya and Tomas Gonzalez; Director of photography, Mario Garcia Joya; Film Editor, Nelson Rodriguez; Music composed by Leo Brouwer; Produced by Santiago Llapur and Camilo Vives for the Instituo Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematograficos (ICAIC), the Cuban Film Institute, 1976. In Spanish with English subtitles. Opens Thursday, Nov. 9 at the Sash Mill, 303 Portrero St.*

The Last Supper, the latest film by Cuban director Tomas Gutierrez Alea, maker of *Memories of Underdevelopment*, is an historical Passion of violent social oppression, told in the language of religious myth and moving with relentless inevitability of classical tragedy. It is a work of revolutionary art in the truest sense: it carries political impact because of the directness with which it communicates the human suffering of the oppressed, and because of the human face that it dares give to the oppressor.

The setting is a Cuban sugar plantation near the end of the 18th century. The plantation is owned by a Havana count, a cultured nobleman dedicated to God and good works and obsessed with the imitation of Christ. The plantation is operated by Don Manuel, a brutally efficient overseer obsessed with maximizing production. The work of the plantation is done by black slaves whose only obsession is staying alive—except for one named Sebastien, who had escaped and been recaptured three times. He's obsessed with freedom.

The events of the film, occuring during Holy Week and generated by the confused religious mania of the count, constitute a parallel to the Passion of Christ which gives the film an effective dramatic structure while illuminating the political implications of Christian theology. On Ash Wednesday the count arrives at his plantation to observe Holy Week, and the runaway slave Sebastien is dragged back to captivity. Apparently seeking to reassure himself of his Christian identity, the count on Holy Thursday has 12 slaves selected at random to be his guests for dinner. He ritually washes and kisses their feet in a church ceremony and that night feasts them at his table. He instructs them in Christian mystery and the holiness of suffering and proclaims that in observation of Good Friday there will be no work in the morning. Good Friday dawns and dona Manuel, uninformed of the count's proclamation, orders the slaves to work. The slaves, led by the 12 who heard the count's promise, revolt, taking the overseer prisoner and sending a delegation to the count. Upon hearing of the revolt, the count is transformed from gentle master into wrath of God. he orders an armed attack. In retaliation, the slaves execute the overseer and burn the sugar mill, but their revolt is crushed. On Holy Saturday, the count gives orders that the 12 slaves who sat at his table be hunted down and killed.

The count's re-enactment of the last Supper, with himself as Master to his 12 slaves' disciples, is the central scene of the film. It's a fascinating study of moral self-deception and ambiguous human relationships as the count tries to join his slaves in camaraderie while at the same time expounding a theology of joyful suffering in obedience to the will of God, who has ordained that the black man shall cut cane in the fields of his white master. The slaves respond with what their culture knows on the subject of suffering in songs and stories from their heritage of slavery ("Slave laughing, ask who's crying"). Their thoughts and personalities emerge even more after the count falls asleep, as they debate among themselves the meaning of his strange behavior.

There's a wealth of human observation and excellent acting in this scene. Nelson Villagra as the count conveys the schizoid instability of a man whose secular role is in complete contradiction to his spiritual self-conception. The actors portraying the morose, withdrawn slaves come alive, revealing fully-developed characters: a satiric singer and storyteller; a tired old man who is given his freedom but has nowhere to go; a bright but all-too-trusting slave who becomes the first victim of the count's reprisal; and the brooding, rock-like Sebastien who is pure defiance.

The color photography throughout the film is gorgeous and the interior shots are particularly outstanding for their painting-like composition and luminous surfaces. The food-faden table and faces of the men in the supper scene, illumined by candlelight, are suffused with the rich colors of an oil canvas.

The filmscore, by Cuba's leading composer Leo Brouwer (who gave a concert here at UCSC last year) is diverse and

continued on page 26

Chef Tong for President



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EVERSON from p. 17

Although he had discovered his calling, for Everson the issue of supporting himself was troubling. "I had a hell of a time finding work I could do. Partly, it was principle. For instance, I never tried to get any newspaper work or anything to do with writing. I wanted to keep that pure, and I would do menial jobs. In the valley, I'd work on pipelines. In the summer, I'd work in the fruit cannery as a syrup maker—but that was just common labor wages and there's no money in that. It wasn't until my girlfriend became a teacher that we could get married and then finally buy a vineyard of our own and make our lives together."

Everson had met Edwa Poulson when he was beginning his senior year of high school. "I fell in love with her that fall. It was one of those idyllic love affairs of late adolescence. It was sublime." After she had finished college at Fresno State, she found a teaching job in a country school, and in 1938, they were married. Tending the vineyard, Everson set about becoming the farmer-poet, but the advent of World War II changed all of it. Everson was drafted, declared himself a conscientious objector, and went to work as a forester in a C.O. camp in Waldport, Oregon. The work of the ranch fell exclusively upon Edwa.

During the spring of this first year of their physical separation, Edwa became interested in another man. When Everson came home on furlough from the camp to help harvest the vineyard she confessed to him her involvement with another, and he returned to Waldport with the desperation of their division weighing him down, hoping that the war would soon end. It dragged on for another three years.

"When I came out of the C.O. camp, I didn't have anything to come back to the valley for. It was just wiped out, my life plan was just wiped out, and I knew I had to go another way." He joined a commune of artists in Sebastopol, bringing with him a handpress, and putting to use the craft that his father had taught him. It was there that he met Mary Fabilli, an art student from Berkeley; he followed her back to the city, in love with her.

She was in a circle of poets and artists of which Kenneth Rexroth formed the nucleus. Everson became a part of this group which was trying to bring about a San Francisco renaissance in the late forties, but the nation wasn't ready for it. "We gained our identity with each other at that point. And then it became so explosive with all our temperaments that the thing just blew, and we all fought with Kenneth and the thing disintegrated, and we went our separate ways."

But his bond with Mary Fabilli remained, and they finally married in 1948. She had been a Catholic and was returning to the faith, drawing her husband along with her. It was through her that Everson saw the need in his life for ritual, that pantheism's "naked encounter with brute nature" was not enough for him. During Midnight Mass, Christmas, 1948, he had an ovewhelming religious experience which brought about his conversion to Catholicism the following year. At the same time, his wife experienced a rebirth of faith. Since they had had previous marriages, their union was not recognized by the Church, and they were forced to separate.

"After I was converted and left her, then my problem arose which was, what am I going to do with my life? I was attracted to a monastic order, but I didn't know if I had a vocation to do that. The Church required two years after you're baptized before you can enter an order." Supported by a Guggenheim Fellowship, he began the period of writing that is now collected in **The Veritable Years**; afterwards, he and another Catholic man managed a soup kitchen in the slums of Oakland. In 1951, he entered the Dominican order as a lay brother, taking the name of Antoninus.

Although he continued to follow the vocation of poet and printer while in the order, for a few years Brother Antoninus experienced a period of creative drought, due to his having to adjust to the totally new situation of being a monk. "The poet of the intuitive always has a big problem with the practical world, and when he's forced into that world, it takes him two or three years to get the vibrations back so he can create again, because he's too much ajar with himself due to his coping with the new situation."

For Brother Antoninus, this period of creative drought coincided with a crisis of religious faith, as well as with his introduction to Victor White, a priest in the order, and a psychologist who brought to Antoninus an understanding of the archetypal theories of Jung.

"I wasn't about to accept him. I was anti-psychology when I met him. I didn't want either Freud or Jung, or anyone else. I just wanted God, and I didn't want to get it mixed up with psychology. I didn't want my interior processes secularized to that degree.

"I talked with him many times about these ideas; and then when he left to go back to England, I had a kind of a breakthrough in which I went back into the unconscious and was forced into psychology to save myself, you might say. There was a definite invasion of the unconscious." It was this breakthrough that allowed Antoninus to finally analyze himself, and put an end to the dry period of creativity.

With the advent of the Beats, poetry was revived in the San Francisco Bay Area, and many of the poets who had been in the circle of Kenneth Rexroth during the late forties returned there. The renaissance which they had tried to spark before took hold at this time.

"In the middle fifties, the McCarthy period was past, the bland Eisenhower years were beginning, and the media were looking for something more dramatic than the bland crew-cut image of youth. It was really the media that made the Beat Generation, looking for something to do, some kind of revolt in youth. Life called its big feature on the Beats "The Only Rebellion Around." Boy, the sixties sure filled them full of that one, didn't it? The fifties ended almost begging for the sixties to happen.

"It was the Beats who took the oral tradition which, in a sense, Rexroth had taught them. Out here our primary publicational event had been poetry readings, but they weren't universalized until the Beats did it. Then we began to draw a campus-wide audience, whereas before that we didn't have enough reputation to be asked to read here and there, and the order began to let me go.

After almost two decades of practicing the vocation of poet and printer as Brother Antoninus, he left the order to marry Susanna Rickson, a young woman who had come to him for counseling. William Everson reemerged from the monk's habit to live with his wife and newborn son in Stinson Beach. The initial offer from UCSC came to Everson from the McHenry Library, which wanted him to work with their newly-established Lime Kiln Press; in addition, he was offered an instructorship at Kresge College upon the recommendation of Michael Kahn, who had worked with him at the Esalen Institute while Everson was still in the order. The Eversons came to the Monterey Bay area to live, and the poet began to teach printing and to lecture in his class, "Birth of a Poet," which addresses the discovery of one's calling in life, no matter what the discipline.

"I wanted to found a course that would have kept me in school back at Fresno State, so the first thing I did was to eliminate the requirement because that's mostly why people drop out. Of course, it couldn't last, just as Kresge's initial program couldn't last. The rest of the academic ommunity couldn't tolerate it. At one level, Kresge set too intense a pace, and at the other level, it couldn't jell with the rest of the academic community. It began to deteriorate very quickly. So did my course.

"It was the students who really began to rip me off. It wasn't the academic community that forced me to structure my course, but the students themselves who forced me to, flocking into the class for cynical reasons. I wanted to found a course where the requirements were absolutely at a minimum, so that you could find your vocation through it without jeopardy or coercion."

Since coming to UCSC to teach, Everson has been a quietly powerful figure on the local poetry scene. In town a couple of summers ago, he gave a brief but intense reading of poems that he wrote during the drought, creative work that broke the dry period which was a result of his adjusting to the academy. The drought of nature had given him something outside of himself to write about, to which he could relate his inner drought.

If the poet draws his inspiration from a place, for Everson

continued on page 26

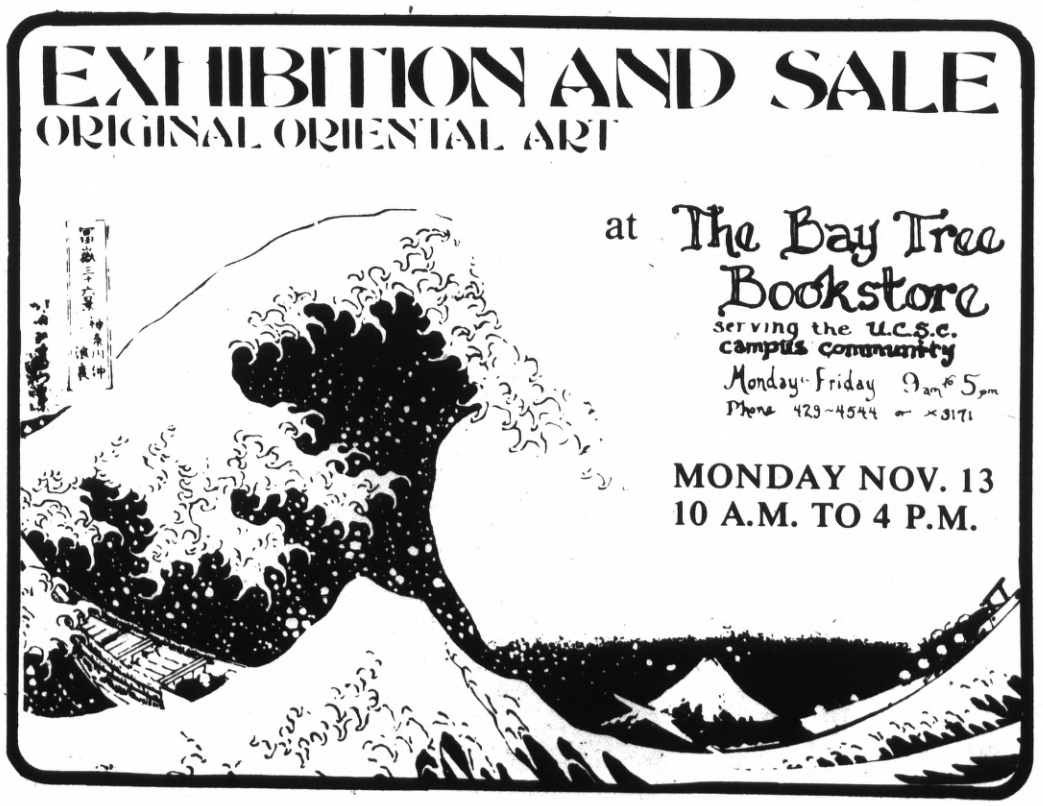
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Santa Cruz Symphony features Schubert in season opener

by Marilyn Werden

The Santa Cruz County Symphony opens its 1978-79 season this Friday, November 10, at 8 p.m. in the College Five Dining Hall.

This first concert of the season is dedicated to Franz Schubert and commemorates the 150th anniversary of his death. Featured works on the program will include both the marvelous " 'Unfinished Symphony No. 8 in B Minor" and the "Overture in C Major," by Schubert, as well as French composer Charles Saint-Saens' "Symphony No. 2 in A Minor," which is a little-known but extremely light-hearted work of the late 19th century. The highlight of the concert, however, will be the appearance of guest soloist James Courtney, who will perform the concert arias "Per questa bella mano" by Mozart, "Ella giammai" by Verdi, and "Mephstopheles' Serenade" from "Faust" by Gounod.

This program will be repeated on Sunday, November 12, at 3 p.m., also at College Five.

This is the 21st consecutive season for the Santa Cruz County Symphony, and the eight year that Maestro George Barati has been its music director and conductor. It is the first year, however, that UCSC students have performed in featured positions, with Carol Rice appearing as the principal cellist, Judy Hobbs as the principal violist, and Ken Durling as one of the two clarinetists.

This season, the Symphony will perform a total of six concerts. Future programs in this series are scheduled to include works by Stravinsky, Beethoven, Bartok, Mozart, Brahms, Sibelius, Dvorak, and Liszt, and performances by such notables as violinists Mary Lou Galen and Heiichiro Olyama and pianists John Orlando and Michael Ponti.

Tickets for both Friday's and Sunday's concerts and the entire season are available at the Santa Cruz Box Office, Cabrillo College Community Services, and the door. Special discounts are available for elders and students.

So if the idea of having to drive to either San Francisco or Monterey to hear well-performed classical music makes you blanch, consider attending our own Santa Cruz County Symphony. The music is as good, and the drive is quite a bit shorter.



A streetcar named escapism

by Andrew Schiller

A Streetcar Named Desire, *by Tennessee Williams—playing at the Cabrillo College Theatre Thursday through Sunday, November 9, 10, 11, 12. Curtain at 8:00 p.m.*

A Tennessee Williams play is like stirring the embers of a fire and uncovering the hot coals: we see what little sicknesses our culture has disguised in the costume of civilization. **A Streetcar Named Desire** charts the conflict between a primal man who lives on heavy doses of reality, and a highly civilized woman who, since she cannot handle this reality, lies to create her own.

In the Cabrillo College production, there is special emphasis placed on this avoidance of reality. Karen Solomon, who plays Blanche Dubois, is wonderfully flighty, continually guiding herself away from any unpleasantness only to be buried in a landslide of it. Stella, Blanche's sister, played by Jennifer Henderson, also avoids her fate by totally surrendering to the brute passion of her husband. Both actresses have created their characters well, and their scenes together are a pleasure.

However, Thomas Gilberti does a rather sketchy job as the infamous Stanley Kowalski. He does not react to the other actors, but merely puts his lines in the appropriate places in the dialogue with pre-planned intonation. He is an interesting actor, and if he would only stop watching himself and start really playing it, the show would gain a lot.

As it is now, Karen Solomon makes this show an exceptional success. To watch her turning motivational sommersaults as Blanche is pure joy. She is an actress who brings much to any production she is in.

The performances of the supporting characters are also highly commendable, particularly that of Robert Des Marais, who plays Mitch, a man trying to escape from life by falling in love with Blanche, only to find that her reality is far worse than the one he is escaping from.

Jim Brewer's direction and set design are thorough and highly functional, but one thing grated on the nerves—the special effects that are not a part of the realism of the play; a sound effect used twice during Ms. Solomon's monologues as Blanche gave her words the sound of a soap opera, through no fault of her own. Also, the death's mask makeup job on the flower-seller had the look of a Halloween costume in a play full of in-depth realism.

Evan Parker's lighting is impeccable, as usual; and Kay Aguilar's costumes are not overly elaborate and serve to enhance the play, except for Blanche's dress in the last scene, which seemed to have a mind of its own.

Because of the high quality of some of the performances, this play is definitely worth seeing. And take someone you want to escape with.

NEW JOURNAL

The *New Journal* is once again accepting submissions of student essays in the humanities. Submit work you have done for classes (or for yourself), revised and retyped if possible, to the *New Journal*, c/o Andy Galloway, Stevenson Box 714, or call 423-2497 for further information.

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THE WEEK IN PREVIEW

9 Thursday

Movies

Six Days at Soweto. This film was made during the uprising in Soweto. There will also be a speaker to talk about South Africa today. 7:30 pm. Classroom 2. $1.

King Lear, directed by Peter Brook, with Paul Scofield and Irene Worth. 7:30 pm. Thimann Lecture Hall 3. Free.

A Thousand Clowns. 8 and 10:15 pm. Stevenson Dining Hall. Stev. students 50¢, others $1.

Lectures

Dr. Ruth Frary, UCSC chief campus physician gives an informal talk for people interested in health care. 7:30 pm. Health Center Conference Rm., Free.

The life of the ancient hero Herakles will be traced in scenes on Greek pottery and other art when D.A. Amyx, Emeritus Professor of Art History, UC Berkeley, speaks on, "Hercules, My Hero!" at 8:00 p.m., in Room 327, Kresge. The lecture is free, the public is cordially invited, and parking is available in the Kresge lot.

Sports

Winter Camping—Extended ski touring. First-aid and survival techniques included. Equipment and slides. Come and join the Alpine Club. 7 pm. Merrill 102. Free.

Meetings

Committee on Education, 4-6 pm, Rm. 145, Clark Kerr Hall.

Potluck—Asian American Student Alliance, 5:30 pm, Crown-Merrill Rec. Rm.

Round Table Discussion Luncheon—with Michael Cowan (Merrill/Literature), Jim Pepper (College 8 Environmental Studies), and George Von Der Muhll (College V/Politics): "Liberal Arts Education: Why do we Need It?", 12 noon-2 pm, College V Served Dining Rm. Advance reservations to Lee Jones (4380/2814*). Teaching and counseling staff only.

California Homemakers Association Fourth Anniversary Dinner. The Domestic Workers Support Group is sponsoring a Mexican Dinner at the Calvary Episcopal Church, 532 Center St., from 6-9 pm. Requested donations are $2.00 for singles, $5.00 for families. Tickets are available now at the CHA office at 510 Laurel St. and at the door. Childcare will be provided.

Miscellaneous

Pottery Sale—The graduating ceramics candidates of Cowell College Pottery presents a sale of their senior work. Proceeds benefit the Cowell Ceramics Program. 9 am-5 pm, Cowell Courtyard. Also Friday.

Newz with KZSC News Dept. 6:45 pm daily on KZSC. Local and community news.

Eleventh Hour with Richard Gibb, 11 pm on KZSC featuring Jazz Special: Jan Garbarek's album, **Places**.

10 Friday

Movies

Seven Samurai, an Akiro Kurosawa film presented by Ananda Marga, 7 and 10 p.m., Classroom 2, $1.

The Adversary, a sensitive portrayal of the tensions and dilemmas of urban India's youth. Last in a series of three Satyajit Ray films, 7:30 p.m., Merrill Dining Hall. Free (English subtitles).

Concerts

Jean Ritchie and her music from Appalachia, 8 p.m., Laurel Community Center. $4 general donation, $3 under 18 or over 60. Tickets available at the YWCA, Walnut at Chestnut, Capritaurus and Cymbaline.

Theatre

The Ride Across Lake Constance, a scandalously serious parody by Peter Handke, directed by Andrew Doe. 8 p.m., Performing Arts Theater. $1 students and senior citizens, $2.50 general at UCSC box office and at the door.

The Sissy Spacek Project. 4:40 to 5:30 p.m., Performing Arts, Room B-100. Free thru the 12th, limited seating.

Meetings

Sierra Club Potluck with film of two-year sailing voyage along Mexican and South American coasts, 7 p.m., Live Oak Grange Hall, 1900 17th Ave. Visitors welcome. Call 475-1325.

Potluck by black women's group, 7 p.m., Student Apt. D-20.

Newman Club meeting and liturgy, 7:30 p.m., Cowell Conference Room.

Miscellaneous

Dance/Film Presentation—Hedzoleh Soundz with Randy Masters, 8:30 p.m., Stevenson Dining Hall, $1 donation.

Singles Car Camping with Sierra Club at Pinnacles National Monument. Visitors welcome. Call for reservations, 438-3428 or 423-8403.

Art Board Petitioning. Bring work from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. to 366 Applied Sciences, 2-D work; Room E-100 Performing Arts, 3-D work.

Bike Clinic with instructor available for bike repair questions, 3 to 5 p.m., near E. Field House trailers, Free.

Pottery Sale by graduating ceramics students of the Cowell College Pottery Program, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Cowell Courtyard.

Poetry reading by six Santa Cruz women benefitting People for a Nuclear Free Future, 8 p.m., United Methodist church sanctuary, 250 California St., $3 donation. For more info call PNFF, 425-1275 or Kimlin, 429-1735.

11 Saturday

Movies

Casablanca, 7 and 11:30 p.m., plus **To Have and Have Not**, 9:30 p.m. only, Classroom 2, $1.

Concerts

Franklin Lei, renaissance and baroque lute music, 8:30 p.m., College V Study Center. Free.

Tenor John Hadju and pianist Sharon LaRocca Miranda, two UCSC music board faculty members, will perform music by Schubert, 8 to 10 p.m., Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

Right Angle Left, a dance troupe from S.F., will perform a series of jazz and modern interpretations, 7:30 p.m., Barn Theater, $1 at door only.

Saturday afternoon concerts by Santa Cruz Talent Bank through the Christmas season, 1 p.m., Plaza Books, 1111 Pacific Ave.

Lectures

"Reality of Eckankar," 7:30 p.m., Laurel Community Center, $2, children under 12 free. For more info call 426-2243.

Theatre

The Ride Across Lake Constance, refer to Friday's listing.

Sports

Soccer game between UCSC and Defense Language Institute, 11 a.m., East Field.

UCSC sabre championships tournament, open to men and women students, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m ., East Field House.

Kyudo demonstration, a form of Japanese archery, 2 p.m., East Field House archery targets or if raining at Activities Bldg, East Field House, Free.

Meetings

CHE Conference—second RHEN meeting to formulate statewide Chicano organization, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Thimann Lecture Halls 1 and 3.

Potluck by Society For Creative Anachronism, medieval attire requested, 5 p.m., Crown-Merrill Rec. Rm. For more info or costume loans call Barbara, 429-4118 or Shari, 429-4352.

Miscellaneous

Orienteering workshop on topo map and compass reading, 1 to 4 p.m., Rec. Trailer, East Field House, Free. Bring a compass if possible. Call x2806 for sign ups.

Disco dance by MECHA, 9 p.m., Crown Dining Hall, $1.25 at door only.

Trip to Hastings Natural Reserve in Carmel Valley sponsored by California Native Plant Society of Santa Cruz, bring a lunch, 8:30 a.m., old "disco" parking lot at 809 Bay Ave in Capitola. For more info call Laurie Kiguchi, 476-3118.

Graham Technique Master Dance Class taught by Mario Delamo, 10 a.m. to noon, Univ. of S.F., 2130 Fulton St. Preregistration required, limited enrollment. For more info call the S.F. Bay Area Dance Coalition, 673-8172.



Famed Indian musician Ravi Shankar will play the sitar (with Alla Rakha on tablas) this coming Sunday, November 12, at 8 p.m. at the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium.

12 Sunday

Movies

Charlie Chaplin Film Festival (shorts), 7:30 p.m., Classroom 2, $1. Also a bake sale.

Theatre

The Ride Across Lake Constance, see 11/10.

Miscellaneous

KZSC Pacifica Tape Special, "The Coal Strike of 78," interviews with striking miners with traditional and contemporary labor songs, 9 p.m.

Sportsrap on KZSC with Paul and Jeff Gilbert, 6 p.m.

Panel discussion comparing U.S., Canada, Germany, England and Denmark's health care sponsored by Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship, 11 a.m., at 6401 Freedom Blvd. Free childcare.

"The Long Search," a screening of hour-long episodes from BBC series on world religions hosted by UCSC professor of history and religious studies Donald Nicholl, 7 p.m., Video Theater, Communications Bldg., Free.

Tom Scribner Sculpture placement celebration in Scope Park (N. Pacific and Water Sts.) across from the Town Clock. Speakers include Mayor Larry Edler, Vice Mayor Charlotte Melville, Supervisor Gary Patton and others with music by George Stavis and Tom Scribner, 1 p.m.

Changes on KZSC featuring John Holmdahl, Jr. of the Berkeley Brain Center regarding the future of evolution of people, increased intelligence, what space will mean to us as a race, 9 a.m. to noon.

13 Monday

Movies

Uncle Vanya, a Russian movie directed & written by Andron Mikhalkov-Konchalovsky, 7 p.m., Thimann Lecture Hall 3, Free (English subtitles).

The Wilby Conspiracy, spy intrigue against a backdrop of contemporary South African society, 7:30 p.m., Merrill Dining Hall, donations accepted.

Concerts

Pepper Adams Quartet including Pepper Adams, 1967 Downbeat Critic's Poll winner, pianist John Marabuto, bassist Mark Williams, drummer Vince Lateano at the Kuumbwa, 9 p.m., $4.

Lectures

Sid Drell, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center on "Changing Role of Science in China," 5:45 p.m., Crown Dining Hall. Half-price meal tickets available at Merrill and Crown College offices.

John Geeseman, special advisor to energy commissioner on "California Energy Policy," 7:30 p.m., College V Fireside Lounge, Free.

Hillel Halkin, a controversial contemporary young Zionist thinker, will examine the question of the purpose of Zionism today, 8 p.m., Oakes 105.

Meetings

California Native Plant Society meeting featuring Burton Gordon, author of **Monterey Bay Area: Natural History and Cultural Imprints**, on "Disturbance and the Natural Vegetation," 7:30 p.m., Santa Cruz City Museum, 1305 E. Cliff Dr. For more info call Laurie Kiguchi, 476-3118.

Miscellaneous

Special art exhibition and sale of original Oriental art. A representative will be present to answer questions about the work, artists, and the various

graphic techniques employed, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Baytree Bookstore.

Women's Radio Collective, "Rita Lackey," 7 p.m. on KZSC.

14 Tuesday

Lectures

Jere Lipps, UC Davis on "Feeding Strategies in Forams," 4 p.m., Room 165, Applied Sciences, Free.

Dr. Robert K. Colwell, UC Berkeley on "Why Male Mites Don't Ride on Longbilled Hummingbirds," 4 p.m., Thimann Lecture Hall 1, Free.

David A. Huffman, UCSC professor of information sciences on "Plane Facts About the Art of Paperfolding," 8 p.m., Thimann Lecture Hall 3, Free.

Miscellaneous

Haircutting & styling workshop with Sylvia Stocking of the Hair Factory, 7 p.m., Crown-Merrill Rec. Room, Free. Call x2806 for reservations.

Poetry Reading with Stephen Kessler, Paul Mann and Tom Maderos, 8 p.m., Kuumbwa Jazz Center, Free.

Guess What's Cooking? on KZSC featuring soul, jazz and funk with Ronnie, 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.

15 Wednesday

Movies

Jason and The Argonauts, starring Todd Armstrong and Nancy Kovack, 8 p.m., Cowell Dining Hall, $1.

Lectures

Hy Spinrad, Berkeley, on "Progress Report on Studies of Distant Clusters and Radio Galaxies," 3:45 p.m., Room 221, Natural Sciences II, Free.

Maryjo McAllister, National Secretary of the Spartacus Youth League, on "Down With The Shah! Down With The Mullahs! Iran In Turmoil," 7:30 p.m., Stevenson College, Room 175.

Herbert Aptheker, a well-known Marxist historian, author and speaker, on "The Bourgeois Concept of Freedom: Origin, Nature and Limitations," 7:30 p.m., Room 7, Laurel Community Center. This is the first lecture in a four part series sponsored by the Marxist Studies Institute. Call 423-5687 after 6 p.m. for childcare arrangements.

Miscellaneous

Theater Arts Forum featuring Norman O. Brown, UCSC professor of humanities, discussing the production of Gombrowicz's "Ivona," 4:30 p.m., Performing Arts, Room B-100, Free.

Michael Hannon and William Witherup will read from their poetry works, noon, Room 450, Cabrillo College, free and open to the public.



The Charlie Chaplin Film Festival will be held this coming Sunday, November 12, at 7:30 p.m. in Classroom Unit 2.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CABRILLO 5TH ANNUAL ARTS & CRAFTS FAIR on December 7, 8, 9 (Thurs.-Sat.). Thurs. & Fri.: 11 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sat. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Wanted: Crafts people, artisans, mimes, jugglers, belly dancers, story tellers, etc. Space Rental: inside-$25; outside-$15, all three days. Deadline: November 22nd. For more info call 425-6317 (Cabrillo Student Affairs Office).

GOODWILL AUCTION—Goodwill Industries will hold an eight-day auction at its Bargain Barn, 350 Encinal St., starting Wednesday, Nov. 13 and running through Nov. 22, excluding the weekend. There will be a drawing for two 25-pound turkeys on Wednesday, Nov. 22. Tickets for the drawing will be given to customers throughout the auction.

ELKHORN SLOUGH INTERNSHIP PROGRAM—Learn about salt marsh ecology and environmental education, then go out and teach grade school kids about Elkhorn Slough. We are accepting applications for winter quarter now. No experience necessary, but applicants with some natural history or biology background or experience with kids given preference. For more information and to pick up an application, drop by Room 317 Clark Kerr Hall. Deadline is November 17. Get to know a very special place!

STUDENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES PROGRAM—This program offers undergraduates the opportunity to work side-by-side with well known medical scientists for a period of 10 weeks. Each student selected receives a non-taxable grant of $750 to cover basic living needs during this internship, and may have no other gainful employment. Applications for the 1979 Summer Program are available from the California Affiliate office, located at 805 Burlway Road, Burlingame, CA 94010. The deadline date for filing application forms is *February 2, 1979*. For more information, call Marilyn Probst at (415) 342-5522, or your local Heart Association office.

INTERNSHIPS—Six-month internship now open for Winter/Spring Quarters with the Internal Audit Staff of the Department of Justice. Interested social science majors with senior standing should come by Cooperative Education at 140 Central Services or call x2396 or x2368. The position entails auditing and program evaluation for all departments within the Justice Department. The deadline for applying is November 13, so act quickly.

CAREER PLANNING RECRUITMENT

Nov. 13-15	ACTION: Peace Corps/Vista
Nov. 14	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Nov. 16	Georgetown University Law Center
Nov. 17	Comptroller of the Currency

If you are interested in any of the above recruitment visitors contact Diane at x4085. Most recruiters will conduct group information meetings open to *all* interested people.

LSAT PRETEST PROGRAM—The Career Planning Center is sponsoring a two-day workshop on November 18 and 19 in preparation for the Law School Admissions Test. The practice LSAT exam enclosed in the application bulletin will be administered Saturday morning. The exam will be followed by reviews of the test sections on Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday. The fee is $20 for current UCSC students. Pre-registration is required. Sign-up at the UCSC Box Office, x2159.

ATTENTION PRE-MEDICAL STUDENTS—You are invited to an information meeting which will include a report of the American Medical College Conference which recently took place in New Orleans. Career advisor Rosejoanne Cirincione attended the conference and will discuss issues which are pertinent to UCSC pre-medical students. The meeting will take place on Thursday, Nov. 16 at 7 p.m. in the Career Planning Center.

ATTENTION—New students who haven't picked up their student I.D. cards can do so at the Campus Activities Office (above the Whole Earth Restaurant), Tuesday through Thursday, between the hours of 10-12:30 and 1-3.

THE LONG SEARCH, a screening and open discussion of hour-long episodes from the BBC series on world religions, will be held each Sunday evening through December 10, at 7 p.m. in the Communications Building at UC, Santa Cruz. Forum host is UCSC Professor of History and Religious Studies Donald Nicholl. Admission will be free.

"FEMALE SEXUALITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE"—A day-long workshop covering "Herbs and the Female System," "Nutrition for Women," Bio-energetics, Reichian Bodywork, Self-Help, and more. Benefit for the S.C. Women's Health Collective. Saturday, November 18th, 10 am-6 pm. For more info call Jeanine, 425-8227 or Shiboshkaa, 728-4308.

THE RED CROSS will hold this year's first blood drive on Friday, November 17 from 12 to 5 at the East Field House. Those who wish to volunteer their time to assist at the blood drive are urgently requested to call X-4446 to make arrangements.

CATALAN—Anyone who speaks Catalan or is interested in learning, weekly informal study groups will be organized soon. Please call Dan at 427-2648 or leave message at Box 651 Cowell College.

ALPINE CLUB—The UCSC AC will meet every Thursday at 7:00 p.m. in Merrill 102. The AC will organize trips, make instruction available, and provide a communications link for all who are interested in most any outdoor, wilderness activity including rock-climbing; whitewater canoeing; kayaking; rafting; X-country skiing; winter camping; backpacking; hiking; and wilderness survival, safety and first-aid. No dues are collected, but members must have their name on the roster of the AC and have signed a waiver removing legal responsibility from the University. For more information contact Dane Travis, Box 115 Merrill, Dorm A-344; or David Rubine, Box 701 Merrill; or Phil Jones of the UCSC Physical Education Department.

JOIN US FOR THE ALL-CAL WINTER CARNIVAL, December 9-16 to Crested Butte, Colorado. UCSC cost: Air/Hotel $252.20; Air/Condo 262.85; Bus/Hotel 194.20; Bus/Condo 204.85. Price includes transportation, accomodations, 5 full day lift tickets, parties, races, prizes and t-shirt. Lessons and rentals are optional items that can be purchased. UCSC participants must be Ski Club members. To join the Club and sign up for the Winter Carnival, drop by the P.E. Office. For more info, call X-2806 or X-2531

UCSC BIKE CLUB CO-OP—This is a parts co-op that sells bike parts and accessories at slightly above wholesale to members of the UCSC Bicycling Club. It costs $5 for a year to join. The co-op hours are: Mon, 9-10 am; Wed, 11:30 am-12:30 pm; Thurs, 2-3 pm; Fri, 11 am-12 noon. Trailer number 1 East Field House, Phil Jones office.

FINANCIAL-AID—The time has come to apply for financial aid for 1979-80. The Office of Financial Aid will be sponsoring a series of workshops in late November to help you understand the application process. Application forms and the instruction brochure will be made available at the workshops. All prospective applicants are strongly encouraged to attend, since each year brings changes in the forms and regulations. Dates, times, and locations are as follows: November 20, Cowell Conference Room, 10-11:30 A.M.; November 21, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, 4:30-6: P.M., Merrill Dining Hall, 7-8:30 P.M.; November 28, Crown Room 208, 4-5:30 P.M., College 5 Fireside Lounge, 6:30-8:P.M.; November 29, College 8 room 212, 4-5:30 P.M., Kresge, room 327, 7-8:30 P.M.; December 1, Oakes, room 105, 2:30-4 P.M.

FRIENDS OF RIVERS DOWNTOWN—Artists interested in getting sculpture/fountains in the environment (San Lorenzo River) send drawings/photos to Nancy, Box 1572, Santa Cruz, 95060.

MERRILL WEEK OPENS—From Friday, Nov. 10 to Sunday, Nov. 19, Merrill College will present Merrill Week, 10 days devoted to an evaluation of the College's first decade of existence and to a planning of its second decade. During Merrill Week the College will celebrate its resources, commitments, and programs. The Week will include talks, panel discussions, and workshops on a variety of issues of concern to College members, interspersed with a number of cultural and social events. Highlights of the week include discussions of "The Middle East After Camp David," "Women in India," "Political Prisoners in Indonesia," "Nicaragua's Future," "The Challenges of Cultural Pluralism in the United States," and "South Africa." On November 14 the Japanese Cultural Exchange will highlight Japanese music, food, dress, and culture; foods of Latin America, Indonesia, India, and China will be featured at other points in the week. Merrill's annual Talent Show will be held on November 15, and a major dance on November 18. Noted folk musician Jean Ritchie will present a free concert on November 17. November 18 and 19 have been designated Alumni Weekend, and returning alumni will meet with present Merrill students and faculty to explore the theme, "Alumni and Merrill's Future." Throughout the week there will be an exhibit of Chinese art in the Charles E. Merrill Room.

INDIAN DANCE DEMONSTRATION/LECTURE—Ms. Karen Elliot will give a demonstration/lecture on Bharata Natyam (Indian Dance) on Friday, November 17, noon-1 p.m., at the East Field House Dance Studio. Ms. Elliot has a BA in Asian Studies and has had intensive training since June 1973 in classical South Indian Dance/Drama. She has recently returned from India where she had private instruction with Balasaraswati School in Berkeley. UCSC students, staff, and faculty are invited.

SCHOOLS HONOR SLAVE—On Saturday, November 11 at 2 p.m., a special ceremony will take place at Santa Cruz City Schools district, 133 Mission St. A monument will be dedicated to the memory of Louden Nelson, a former slave who left all he had to the school district in 1860. To honor the occasion there will be music by the Progressive Missionary Baptist Church Choir, and speeches by Mark Lews, Superintendent; Erva Bowen, Board of Education; Esetta Dawson, and Henry Mello, Assemblyman. As there will be no parking on the sight, free parking will be available in the County parking lot, immediately outside the Courts building. A shuttle bus will run every 15 minutes from 1:30 on.

PROGRESSIVE WRITER'S GUILD meets every Sunday, noon at 521 Walnut (corner of Walnut and Mission). We're a group of progressive people that get together every week to go over our writings. Everyone is welcome, although our forte is material dealing with politically progressive topics and positions. We deal mainly with non-fiction, but a few people are breaking into fiction, so bring whatever you're working on.

A FORUM ON PART-TIME FIELD WORK IN THE S.C. COMMUNITY—Thursday, November 9, 7:30 pm in the Charles E. Merrill Lounge. Come and talk with people from the community who will present some interesting possibilities for field work: Dennis Albaugh: "Why Get Involved? What is There to Do?"; Linda Freitag, Watsonvill International Senior Center; Susan Steinberg, Bayview Elementary School; Margaret Cheap, Santa Cruz Community Credit Union.

DEAN HELENE MOGLEN, DIVISION OF HUMANITIES & ARTS, will set aside the hours of 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM on Wednesdays during the Fall Quarter to see students who would like to discuss Humanities-related issues with her. Please call X-2696 for appointments.

THE SKYLINE POETRY SERIES presents a joint reading by Charlie Tarzian and Rosy Liggett, Tuesday, November 14, 9 p.m. in the College Five Coffee Shop at UCSC. Admission is free. Both poets are from New York City, and have appeared in literary magazines throughout the United States and Europe. Charlie Tarzian is the editor and founder of Skyline Press, N.Y. and London. Rosy Liggett is currently a guest editor for "Kayak" and "Quarry West." Her first book will be published this spring as part of the Skyline Press Younger Poets Series.

EVERSON from p. 22

it is the mountains which move him to write. I recalled his identification with Robinson Jeffers, who wrote so profoundly of the ocean, and wondered why Everson had not in the same way been inspired by the sea.

"I couldn't follow in his steps," he replied. "No one could. That'd just be repeating what he did."

When Robert Bly was here, he criticized the Santa Cruz writers because they didn't get enough ocean in their work. But he's a Midwesterner and he's never near it. The Santa Cruz Mountains have been the locus of my imagination and of my creativity. The sea doesn't play very much of a part in it. The surfers have appropriated the surf and the poets have appropriated the mountains. That's about it, the way I look at it."

MIDWIFERY from p. 8

midwife, "are more highly educated. They study medical texts, apprentice with more experienced midwives, quiz doctors when doctors will talk to them and arrange for hospital back-up at the first sign of complications."

According to home birth advocates, over 90 percent of all births can safely take place at home. To charges that midwives are dangerously incompetent, their defenders reply that of the 16 nations with lower infant mortality rates than ours, all 16 have strong midwifery programs.

"Midwives did not start home births," emphasized Susan Troll. "Midwifery began because people were having home births without help. If they (doctors and governmental officials) are so concerned, they should open up the doors of their clinics and teach the midwives everything they know. As it is, lay midwives have had to fight for every bit of medical knowledge, which they are doing successfully.

"Because midwives have had to develop their skills themselves," she continued, "they have made many observations and come to understandings about the birth process that are not generally part of standard obstetric practice, simply because they've taken a fresh approach and because they're women. This is not meant to replace medical knowledge, but it enriches it greatly."

SUPPER from p. 21

exciting (particularly the African slave songs and drumming) and displays Brouwer's thorough familiarity with Cuba's multi-cultural musical heritage.

From the dawn of Good Friday to the end, the film snaps like a whip with accumulated tension. Alea's pacing and use of distant perspective induce an adrenal excitement and dazed sense of unreality as the count's men crush the revolt and pursue the doomed slaves throught the jungle into the open, running like a magnificent animal. The ending may seem inconclusive, but in terms of the film's intent it's the only conclusion that matters. One rebel has survived, and with him, the possibility of liberation.

AFRICA from p. 11

died under torture in a South African prison. On October 19, 1977, the apartheid regime banned virtually every black political, cultural, or professional organization not associated with government policy.

In the aftermath of Biko's death and the October crackdown, the UN voted overwhelmingly to impose mandatory economic sanctions on the apartheid regime. These moves were blocked in the Security Council by the US, Britain, and France by use of their veto power. That the Western powers will do nothing to endanger their profitable trade relations with the racist regime has undoubtably contributed to South African arrogance and intransigence over the Namibian negotiations and Rhodesia.

As a final note, it appears that South Africa has somehow moved even farther to the right by its choice of a new Prime Minister to replace retiring nazi sympathizer John Vorster. The new PM is Defense Minister Pieter Botha, a hardliner even by South African standards.

HUGO'S from p. 18

which "really grows on you." It's one of those things that can't truly be appreciated until tried.

Next came the main course. My friend had a kufta, a cabbage dolma, mock sou berag, and jajik, while my meal consisted of shish kabob over pilaf, and basterma. OK, now for the English subtitles.

The kufta is something like a giant meatball and was, quite honestly, the most disappointing part of the entire meal. It has a delicate taste—"barely perceptible," as my companion put it—and can be called by no stretch of the imagination spicy, regardless of what the glossary says. Neither of us cared for it especially.

The cabbage dolma was a meat, vegetable, and rice combination, wrapped in cabbage leaves. This, too, was not exceptionally spicy, but it did have a light lemony flavor which enhanced its taste somewhat.

But the mock sou berag was excellent, being something like lasagna without the tomato sauce, and we loved it.

Now picture soft beef jerky, heavily covered with paprika, and you've got basterma. By itself it's not much—a little too salty for either my or my friend's taste—by when dipped in the jajik (which is a yogurt, cucumber, and mint mix), it's great, and comes highly recommended.

But the best part of our joint meal had to be the shish kabob. Between us, my friend and I had tried many different shish kabobs, and we had to agree that this was undoubtedly the best we'd eaten. The beef was marinated in something that gave it a marvelous flavor, and there was just enough (and, fortunately, not too much) of red and green pepper, onion, and tomato chunks to make it a true delight. Even the bed of rice and vermicelli it covered was good, being spicy enough to even eat plain.

And finally came the dessert. I decided to have the kurabia, which is a sort of shortbread cookie and quite good, while my companion had the trigona, which is a light dough pastry filled with nut and cinnamon filling and covered with honey—and exceptionally rich.

With this we had Armenian tea, which is dark and has a strong clove taste. We both found it surprisingly good.

While my companion and I are both omniverous, and so opted for the meat dinners, it should be noted that Hugo's features a full range of vegetarian meals for those of you with less carnivore-like tendencies. They also have a full range of beer and wine for any imbibers among you.

So, if you're looking for something out of the ordinary, try Hugo's. Not only is the food different from anything else you'll find around town, but it's good—and there's not much more you can ask.

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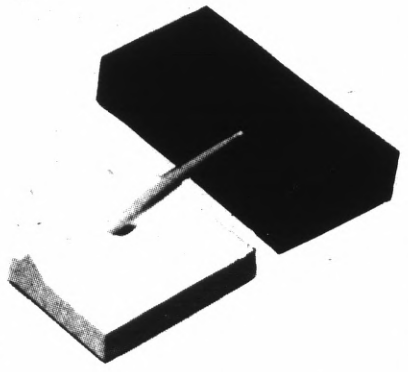
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